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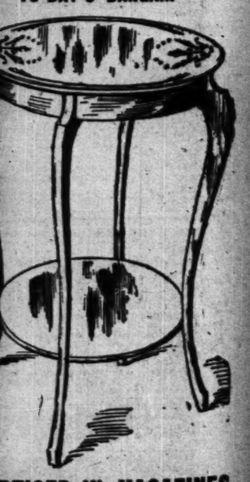
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 286. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO ARE KILLED AT CROSSINGS.

Harry Deal, a Child, Run Down by Northwestern Train; Joseph Janus, by Illinois Central.

BOY IN HIS TOY CART.

Man's Wife Dreams a Violent Death Awaits Him, But He Refuses Her Appeals to Stay Home.

WALTER DOENER IS HURT.

Struck at the Fullerton Avenue Grade by Switch Engine of the Same Road That Took Deal Lad's Life.

COUNTRY WAR ON DEATH TRAPS.

Three more accidents were charged to grade crossings yesterday. Two ended in death, one of a man whose wife had dreamed that he would be killed during the day; another of a child killed in his play cart. The third accident resulted in what may be fatal injuries to another child. In one instance precautions were taken to save the life of the endangered lad, but the other two accidents occurred without any one being near to warn the unfortunates of their impending danger.

The Dead.

DEAL, HARRY, 148 North Curtis street, killed while playing horse in cart on the Northwestern crossing at Kinzie and Carpenter streets.

JANUS, JOSEPH, 8709 Escanaba avenue, killed by an Illinois Central train at the Eighty-fourth street crossing; wife dreamed the night before that he would be killed during the day and urged him to remain at home.

The Injured.

Doerner, Walter, 8 years old, 1191 North Fifty-seventh street, skull fractured by switch engine on Northwestern track at the intersection of Fullerton avenue; injury may prove fatal.

Seldom is so pitiful an accident witnessed as that which ended in the death of Harry Deal. The lad, with his playmate, Joseph Bellington, 211 West Erie street, was playing "horse," when the engine swept down upon him. Harry Deal was seated in a toy wagon, which young Bellington was pulling. The gates over the Northwestern tracks at Kinzie and Carpenter streets were down, but the boys paid no attention to them. Joe crept under them, drawing his playmate after him. Harry striking him with a toy whip and crying to him to "get up." They paid no attention to warnings from the watchman, if any were shouted. The first intimation they had of the danger was the rumble of the train, followed by the grinding of the wheels as the engineer strove to stop the onward rush of the engine.

Playmate Escapes.

Joe dropped the tongue of the wagon and turned to flee, followed by the agonized cries of his playmate, who realized his danger too late to escape it or was so paralyzed with fear he could not move. The engine struck the toy wagon, there was a pitiful cry, and the body of the lad shot into the air, accompanied by the shattered remnants of his wagon. Spectators turned their heads away to avoid the sight, and few could muster sufficient courage to look toward the spot where the mangled body of the lad had landed to see if a spark of life remained.

A brakeman ran to the boy and turned him over. No life remained, death mercifully having come to his relief instantly. His remains were removed to Hayes' undertaking establishment, 165 Grand avenue.

Bystanders say the railroad employés did all they could to warn the lads, the watchman calling to them from the tower, but all in vain. They paid no attention until the train was almost upon them, when the "horse" deserted his burden and left him to his fate.

Wife Dreams of Death.

Had Joseph Janus, 8709 Escanaba avenue, listened to the warning of his wife he would be living now instead of his remains lying in a morgue awaiting burial. Thursday night Mrs. Janus dreamed that her husband had been killed. The dream made such an impression on her mind that she begged him not to go to work yesterday. Her husband laughed away her fears and went to his work at the Illinois Steel company plant as usual. During the day he laughed and joked with his friends regarding the presentiment related by his wife before his departure.

When the hour came for the works to close down for the day Janus started for home. At the Eighty-fourth street crossing he stepped aside to avoid a passing freight train and was struck by a southbound Illinois Central suburban passenger. He was caught beneath the wheels and injured so he died an hour later.

His wife, who was awaiting his return, after a day spent in worrying because of her dream, saw the trains and intuitively felt her dream had come true. She ran to the South Chicago Police Station at Eighty-ninth street and Exchange avenue and told the officers in charge her husband had been killed. Notification of the accident had come to the station already, and the ambulance had gone to the scene. The body was taken to the late home of the decedent, where the wife passed the night beside it bewailing the failure of her husband to heed her admonition.

Walter Doener, 8 years old, 1191 Fifty-seventh avenue, was struck by a Northwestern switch engine at the Fullerton avenue crossing yesterday afternoon and injured so seriously it is believed he will not recover. The lad was enjoying himself with childish vigor on the tracks when he saw a passenger train approaching. He stepped aside to let it pass and was struck by a switch engine. He was thrown down an embankment. His skull was fractured so the attending physician announced he did not believe the lad can live.

Fight for Safe Crossings.

The country township highway commissioners have decided against grade crossings. County Commissioner Beer will call upon the highway officials of his district to give the railway companies sixty days' notice to provide crossings with safety gates or flagmen. The law provides a penalty of $100 a day for failure to obey such an order. Mr. Beer said other County Commissioners will take similar action.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL.

Illinois Equal Suffrage association indorsed plan to establish domestic science department of national government. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Evanston, chosen President.

On writ of restitution Chief Deputy Sheriff Peterson and 100 men last night threw into street plant of Fergus Printing company, 191-193 Michigan street.

Frances W. Perce, daughter of Le Grand W. Perce of Chicago, made stage début in Cincinnati, and fat man in box, snoring, broke up performance.

Old street car barns at West Van Buren street and Center avenue partly destroyed by fire. Twelve neighboring families driven from homes.

Members of Chicago Credit company may be imprisoned for refusing to produce books before Civil Service board in police frauds investigation.

Governor Richards of Wyoming, attacked by rheumatism, removed from Palmer House to St. Luke's Hospital.

Chicago Orphan Asylum observed its fifty-first anniversary by distribution of new shoes to 250 children.

President Boldenweck does not fear result of attack on validity of Drainage board's $2,500,000 bond issue.

School board will file suits for $1,325,145 against "L" roads for alleged damage to school property.

Neighbors caused arrest of lawyer for keeping chickens. He defended himself successfully in court.

Professor Jameson, Brown University, accepted head professorship of history at Chicago University.

President Albertson and eleven others arrested in "Last Call Court" on charge of grain gambling.

Lillian Hart insists Ed Keats tried to chloroform her. Warrant out for his arrest.

School trustees object to Dawes proposition to have Bible readings in schools.

Will of Richard P. Gormully gives bulk of estate of $1,000,000 to his widow.

First Regiment ball given at armory; receipts, $2,000.

Man found who may be linked to Defenbach case.

Marie Hardy, thinking husband dead, kills herself.

Two men under arrest supposed to be Potter porch climbers.

West Side Aldermen agreed on new ward lines.

Two killed, one injured, at grade crossings.

CHINA.

British forces sent to mainland from Hongkong in anticipation of trouble growing out of new revolt in south.

Germany regards favorably Russia's idea of referring Chinese situation to international arbitration court at The Hague.

Edict of Oct. 1 ordering punishment of high officials regarded in Tien Tsin as a farcical one.

General Bouguie will succeed General Frey as commander of French Marine Brigade in China.

FOREIGN.

Kruger may be permitted to land in France.

Waldeck-Rousseau preparing to defend ministry in French Chamber.

Consul Wildman, at Hongkong, says Dewey made no promise to Alejandrino of the Filipino junta.

Announced in London that New York capitalists will build Mills Hotel in middle of metropolis.

Shah of Persia left Buda-Pesth for Teheran. He will write a book on his travels.

DOMESTIC.

Eastman case reopened by summons served on Harvard professor to appear before grand jury in connection with killing of Grogan.

General Miles in annual report will recommend army of 80,000 men, including 18,000 for coast artillery.

Ex-Senator George Gray of Delaware appointed member of The Hague permanent Arbitration board.

Northwestern branch Woman's Foreign Missionary society appropriated $90,000 for general work.

Captain of yacht Idler, which went down off Cleveland, drowning six persons, indicted on manslaughter charge.

William Ziegler of Brooklyn to fit out new expedition in search of north pole.

Thirty names selected by judges for "Hall of Fame."

One thousand men naturalized by three Judges.

POLITICAL.

In speech at Evansville, Ind., Roosevelt answered Bryan's questions and put some to him on payment of public debt, Electoral vote of North Carolina, and the trusts. Roosevelt enters Kentucky today.

Kings County Democratic committee annoyed by persistence of Workingmen's league in bringing John P. Altgeld to Brooklyn to speak.

Meiklejohn wrote open letter to Bryan, quoting constitution as forbidding slavery on territory under United States jurisdiction.

Democratic workers attempted to assess policemen in Heidelmeier's division $10 each for campaign fund. Denied by Inspector.

Poll of University of Michigan gave 1,785 Republicans, 681 Democrats, 248 Populists and Prohibitionists.

Indiana manufacturers are making contracts "void if Bryan is elected."

Commercial McKinley club planning big industrial parade on Oct. 27.

Judge Yates spoke at Jacksonville and Winchester.

Bryan spoke in Ohio, ending day at Portsmouth.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says seasonable weather had important influence throughout country, but coal strike and election continued as restraining factors in business.

Boston company negotiating for use of Chicago "L" structures to carry pneumatic tube system.

People's Gas company rejected 40-cent payments for gas. Seventy-six more temporary injunctions issued.

Pennsylvania's purchase of 150,000 tons steel rails expected to start orders for $50,000 worth that will keep mills running.

Miners' convention at Scranton, Pa., likely to reject operators' offer and vote to continue strike.

Wisconsin Supreme Court sustained legality of new Milwaukee street railway franchise.

Figures of Bureau of Statistics show United States leads the world in chief products.

Local wheat took an upward turn of 1c. Corn advanced ½c.

Michigan Legislature approved repeal of railroad charters.

Building Trades council decided to abolish "trade vote."

SPORTING.

National league scores: Pittsburg, 10; Chicago, 6. Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4. New York, 9; Brooklyn, 4.

Lipton challenge arrived and will be taken up on Wednesday.

Real football games begin today.

FERGUS PLANT IS IN THE STREET.

Deputy Sheriff, with 100 Men, Tosses Printing Presses and Type Out of the Windows.

BOOTH WANTS THE PLACE

Owner of Michigan Street Building Tires of Serving Notices and Secures a Writ.

"PI" AND PAPER CLOG WALK

Acting on a writ of restitution granted by Judge Dunne, Chief Deputy Peterson of the Sheriff's office, with a squad of 100 men, last night threw the property of the Fergus Printing company, 191 and 193 Michigan street, from the building into the alleys and streets.

Nothing was left in the building. Masses of printing presses, hundreds of fonts of "pied" type, stacks of paper, torn and scattered, tables, racks, and other furniture were piled in one confused mass. The eviction was complete at daylight. The writ was the result of a petition made by the owner of the building, William H. Payne.

Since the first of last May the printing company has occupied the building contrary to the wishes of the owner. The lease expired at that time and the A. Booth company, fish dealers, had contracted for the place. But the Fergus people did not move. Day after day notices were served upon them, but to no effect. The place suited them and the presses are heavy and difficult to handle.

Rent Days Pass By.

For many years the printing firm occupied the building at the northwest corner of Illinois street and Dearborn avenue. It was under the control of Robert Fergus, the father of the men who are now in charge of the business. Last February an eviction notice was served and all the property had to be removed.

As temporary quarters the first floor, occupied by the company until last night, was leased from Mr. Payne and the tangled effects were moved in. This lease was made until May 1. By that time the Fergus company agreed to locate permanently in another place. Almost six months passed and the alleged promise was not fulfilled. The Booth company continued to call for the first floor. The owner seconded its demand.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Payne appeared before Judge Dunne and told him the story of the trouble. Unpaid rents and an expired lease were the reasons presented in the prayer why the firm should move.

"Let a writ of restitution issue," announced the Judge, and Deputy Peterson began to hire the men who were needed to move the heavy machinery. At 9 o'clock last night they began their work. Owner Payne and his wife were on hand to lead in the operations. With a crash and a smash the frames and tables began to pile up in the alley and streets. Cords of paper followed until, at midnight, all the lighter material was stacked in the street. Then the men began to tire of the work.

Strike Threat Averted.

"We want money to buy supper or we'll stop work now," was the declaration of the men. A threatened strike was averted by an order from Peterson, who marched the workmen to a restaurant for a midnight meal. Then they began on the presses, the heaviest of the machinery.

A representative of the Booth company, which occupies the second and third floors of the Payne Building, was present to see that none of the property belonging to his firm was disturbed.

Several policemen from the East Chicago Avenue Station were attracted to the scene by the sound of the falling wood and metal. Lieutenant Nolie was immediately notified, but, after telling the policemen to keep the passageways clear, informed them that they had no further interest in the matter.

The work of the constables was not complete until near daylight.

Proctor's "Castle" Occupied.

"Proctor's Castle" in North Evanston was occupied yesterday by E. B. Hoyt, a representative of the owner, Mrs. Hargraves. The former tenant, Daniel Webster Proctor, with his son Fred, guarded the household goods that had been thrown into the street the day before. Proctor made no effort to move his effects away, but announced that he intended to remain in the highway until he could reënter his former home.

PLAN PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM BENEATH THE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

Boston Company's Engineer Negotiates Use of Structures as Carriers for System Adapted to Delivery of Commercial Packages.

The American Pneumatic Tube company of Boston, through its agent and engineer, E. A. Fordyce, has entered into negotiations to use the structure of elevated roads as carriers for a system of pneumatic tube service for the delivery of commercial packages.

The plans provide for the use of the elevated structures so far as they extend. At their terminals it is planned to bring the tubes to the surface and to begin excavations there. An ordinance will be necessary for this portion of the work if undertaken. Arrangements now being discussed provide for central stations, to which the packages could be delivered from smaller tubes connecting with stores or by wagons.

Postmaster Gordon, who, with a government commission, is investigating the question of pneumatic delivery, stated that an underground system was the only one to be thought of, difficulties in the way of the plan proposed being such as to render it almost impracticable. Harry G. Selfridge stated that no system of pneumatic delivery for retail houses could be made a paying investment.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON		Commonwealth.
GLASGOW		Laurentian.
HAVRE		La Aquitaine
LIVERPOOL		Penniand
MOVILLE		Astoria.
NEW YORK		Furst Bismarck. Cuno.
SOUTHAMPTON		Kaiser Friedrich.
ST. JOHNS	Corean	

SNORER MARS DEBUT SONG

FRANCES PERCE OF CHICAGO ON A CINCINNATI STAGE.

Appears as a Balladist and Evokes Much Applause, but a Sleeping Fat Man in a Loge Breaks Up Whole Performance When Ushers Try to Waken Him—Girl's Father Informed That Daughter's Venture Is a Success, Though Mother Seeks to Deny.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A Chicago girl, filled with the spirit of the day and yearning to put her talents to use to win renown, in spite of the luxury of her father's residence and the comforts and privileges awaiting her within its bounds, finds life behind the footlights not quite so easy as it seemed to be when viewed from the vantage of a Chicago home.

"Frances Gwynne" stands in big, red letters on the Columbia billboards this week. A dashing hand, which might be masculine or feminine to the non-expert chirographer, has written "Frank C. Perce, New York," across the Emery Hotel register. The same hand has written "Elizabeth Perce" with ditto marks underneath the New York. The names are real—the manly "Frank" being but a contraction of the feminine Frances, but the New York is assumed.

Daughter of L. W. Perce.

The Misses Perce are from Chicago. Their father, Le Grand W. Perce, is a prominent lawyer, and their mother is a clubwoman. The daughters are pretty, clever, talented, ambitious, and have wills of their own.

"Frank" could sing, and sing more than ordinarily well. Elizabeth had had some awakening experiences on a Chicago newspaper. The two, according to the story told here, ran away. "It is "Frank" who is billed at the Columbia in big, red letters. Elizabeth is acting as her sister's business manager. "Frank" can sing and Elizabeth is a clever manager, but the first stumbling block they encountered in their "career" was a large one and came near being too much for the girl, who had been accustomed, as are all amateur singers, to the unqualified adulation of her friends.

"Frances Gwynne" came on the stage of the Columbia Theater to face for the first time a "professional" audience.

Sleeper Makes a Disturbance.

That fact in itself was enough, but that was not all. As if fate had decided to try all girls who leave home to speak in public on the stage, there loomed up in a stage box right in front of her a big, fat man, who should have been at home in bed. He was asleep, sound asleep, with a program wabbling in front of his face, and breathing spasmodically, and not without some apparent effort, although all other indications pointed to the fact that he was unconscious.

"Frances Gwynne" got through her first song most creditably. She was singing ballads, and looking attractive, too, but as she was about to take up the strains of her second ballad two ushers, having the big slumberer called to their attention, approached him with a request for him to wake up and move on. The boxholder received the request with anger, and in the confusion that followed the curtain was rung down.

Le Grand W. Perce, 809 Dearborn avenue, said last night that his daughters had gone to Cincinnati almost a week ago and that he understood that they had been successful. Mrs. Perce denied that they had been singing there.

Mrs. Perce came to the door in response to a ring. She was told that her daughter had made her début in Cincinnati.

"There is some mistake," she said. "I am sure that no daughter of mine has been singing in Cincinnati." Then she called her husband.

Father Tells of the Venture.

"My two daughters went to Cincinnati a week ago," he said. "We have heard from them each day and have understood that they, or rather Frances, our oldest daughter, was successful in her singing. She said that the audiences were highly appreciative. Elizabeth, her sister, went with her simply as a companion. She does not sing.

"Both the girls had my permission and approval. Neither would have gone without my sanction. Frances is 25 years old and Elizabeth two years younger. I expect them home within a few days. Frances has studied with a number of teachers in this city, but is not a graduate of any conservatory."

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

Sun rises at 6:10; sets at 5:23.

Moon rises at 9:34 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 **Two Killed at Crossings.**
Fergus Printing House Evicted.
Snoring at a Debut Concert.
Think Potter Robbers Caught.
Spend $50,000,000 on Steel Rails.
Bryan Answered by Roosevelt.

2 **Women Want New Cabinet Officers.**
One Thousand Men Naturalized.
Democratic Spellbinders Protest.
Industrial Parade Plans.

3 **Bible Readings for Schools.**
Complain of Chicken Coops.
Labor Men Abolish Trade Vote.
Lilian Hart Chloroform Case.
West Side Ward Lines.
Loan Men in Contempt of Court.

4 **New Polar Expedition Planned.**
Thirty Chosen for Hall of Fame.
Gas Company Refuses Settlement.

5 **Fear Trouble at Hongkong.**
London to Have a Mills Hotel.

6 **La Goleta Wins at Harlem.**
Hard Football Games Today.
New Rules for American League.

7 **Weather Helps Nation's Trade.**

9 **Strikers Will Continue Fight.**
No Promises Made by Dewey.
Miles Favors Army Increase.
Milwaukee Car Grant Illegal.
Hint of Broad Poisoning Plot.
Eastman Case to Be Reopened.
United States Leads the World.

10 **Helen Keller in College.**

Pages.		Pages.	
10	Literature.	13	Lake Marine.
11	Commercial.	16	Fontenoy.
12	Editorial.	16	Society.
13	Railroads.	16	Amusements.
13	Courts.	16	Short Story.
13	Insurance.		

ROOSEVELT ASKS BRYAN THREE QUESTIONS.

In his speech at Evansville, Ind., last night Governor Roosevelt propounded the following questions to Mr. Bryan and asked for a public reply:

1. If elected, Mr. Bryan, will you pay the obligations of the nation in gold or in silver?

2. Will you refuse to accept the electoral votes of North Carolina because obtained without the consent of the governed, and will you now at once denounce the action of your party associates who helped to nominate you for establishing by the constitution in North Carolina the doctrine that one man is good enough to govern another without his consent?

3. Will you denounce your party associates in Congress who voted on June 1 last that the national government should not be given the power to control trusts? You say that all trusts are bad; will you denounce as hypocritic your party associates who support you on that platform, and yet themselves are beneficiaries of the cotton bale, whisky, and ice trusts? This question is not to be met by saying that there are trusts in which Republicans are interested. The point is a question of good faith, of hypocrisy. If all trusts are as bad as you represent, then what right have you to be supported and accepting the support of Senator Jones and Mr. Croker, who to public denunciation of trusts add private membership in them?

MAY BE POTTER ROBBERS.

BERT MONROE AND JAMES LEONARD, UNDER ARREST, ACCUSED.

Police Think Them Part of Gang That Took $17,000 Worth of Gems from Lake Shore Drive Residence—Great Scar on Neck of First Named Believed to Make Identification Perfect—Same Men Supposed to Have Committed Series of Crimes.

Bert Monroe and James Leonard, arrested on Thursday night at St. Louis avenue and West Adams street, are said by the police to be members of the gang of porch climbers who robbed O. W. Potter's residence; 130 Lake Shore drive, of $17,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry last May. There was an epidemic of porch climbing on the North Side during the spring, and it is believed that the same gang was concerned in all the hauls. The loot at the Potter residence was the largest.

Prisoner Denies the Charge.

Bert Monroe, who gave the name of Frank Clark and still denies he is Monroe, is a tall man. His companion is short. The alleged identification of Monroe was made yesterday in Inspector Shea's office at the Desplaines Street Station by Detective Qualey of the East Chicago Avenue Station, who exhibited Monroe's picture as that of the man wanted for the Potter robbery. Monroe did not weaken until the officer told him he would send for Dollie Curran, a girl in whose possession some of the Potter gems were found. Then he got up from his seat, paced the room, and exhibited other signs of nervousness.

The police consider the identification of Monroe to be complete on account of his attenuated form and a pronounced scar. It covers nearly the whole side of his neck and has a seamed or quilted appearance, frequently made by a burn or scald.

Ready for Work When Taken.

When arrested the two men were all ready for work. Both were heavily armed, and while both wore overcoats neither wore undercoats. They had dressed themselves in a manner in which they could appear on the street, carry the tools of their trade, and, if surprised at work and compelled to make a run, they could throw off their overcoats and be relieved of a heavy handicap. When placed under arrest they were loitering about on the street at West Adams street and St. Louis avenue, their actions having aroused the suspicions of two policemen to whom they could not explain their business satisfactorily.

Strenuous efforts were made by the police to connect the two men with other crimes, and, at the Warren Avenue Station last night two persons identified Monroe as having been concerned in robbing their premises.

Son of Respectable People.

The tall man, known as Bert Monroe, is said by the police to be the son of respectable South Side parents, who refused long ago to have anything further to do with him.

Dollie Curran, who was under arrest once for complicity in the Potter robbery, told the police at the time that Monroe was one of the robbers. She is the daughter of "Chick" Curran, formerly well known in politics in the Sixteenth Ward and at one time the keeper of the city dog pound.

The last heard of Dollie Curran, as far as the police know, she was on her way to the West. It was stated last night that she had returned voluntarily to Chicago and would be produced today and given an opportunity to identify the two men.

According to Inspector Heidelmeier Monroe has gone under several assumed names.

"I am sure this man is Monroe," said the Inspector last night, "but to be sure I will endeavor to have Dollie Curran brought before the two so that she will be able to identify them."

Long List of Robberies.

Among the numerous porch climbing thefts which occurred last April were the following:

O. W. Potter, 130 Lake Shore drive; jewelry valued at $17,000.

A. M. Rothschild, 3725 Michigan avenue, jewelry, $2,000.

Robert Lindblom, 678 La Salle avenue; jewelry, $1,000.

Francis J. Dewes, 1849 Wrightwood avenue; jewelry, $4,000.

Mason B. Starring, 66 Lake Shore drive; diamonds and jewelry, $1,000.

Mrs. Maud Johnston, 44 Lincoln avenue; jewelry, $400.

FALLS DEAD AT HIS OWN DOOR.

Warren S. Van Cott, While Joking with a Neighbor, Is Stricken with Heart Disease.

Warren S. Van Cott died suddenly yesterday morning. He was standing in front of his home at 4227 Lakewood avenue, talking and joking with a neighbor, when he pitched forward into his companion's arms with a gasp. A physician was summoned, but arrived too late. His death was attributed to heart disease. Van Cott has apparently been in the best health and spirits. He was associated with his brother, E. G. Van Cott, who conducts a laundry at 503 West Madison street.

MOSES F. CHASE DISAPPEARS.

Young Indiana Millionaire Traced to Paris by Chicago Detective, but Is Lost Again.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Moses Fowler Chase, the young millionaire of Lafayette, Ind., has disappeared from a private insane asylum near Paris. Detective Sutherland of Chicago has arrived in Paris. He was sent by the Chase family in Lafayette. The detective found the boy in a private asylum. While taking proper steps to remove the boy the latter suddenly disappeared.

PAY $50,000,000 FOR RAILS

RAILROADS START ORDERS THAT WILL KEEP MILLS RUNNING.

Pennsylvania Company's Purchase of 150,000 Tons Will Be Followed by Other Lines—Price of $26 Now Established and the Big Corporations Expect No Lower Rate — Work in Sight Promises Steady Employment for Many Thousands of Men.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad awarded contracts today for 150,000 tons of steel rails, for which the company will pay $26 per ton, or a total of $3,900,000 for the entire order.

The Presidents of the big lines have been holding off in the hope of obtaining a lower price. Now that the Pennsylvania has taken the lead, it is expected the other trunk line executives will place their contracts immediately.

At $26 per ton the contracts made today aggregate $3,900,000. It is estimated that the railways of the United States will need 1,750,000 tons of rails for next year's reconstruction and extensions. As there can be no change in the price, owing to the pool among the railmakers, this vast tonnage will be placed at the same figure as that given to the Pennsylvania railroad—$26.

Means Work for Thousands.

Besides giving the steel manufacturers $45,500,000, these orders mean steady work at good wages this winter for many thousands of men.

The Pennsylvania order is divided among the Carnegie, Federal, Cambria, Pennsylvania, and National Steel companies. Of the 150,000 tons the Carnegie and Federal companies, it is said, each will make 37,500 tons. The remaining 75,000 tons were divided among the other three companies. The Cambria mills are at Johnstown, the Pennsylvania at Steeltown, Pa., and the National at Youngstown, O.

The placing of this order and the other contracts that inevitably will follow disposes of the rumor that a war was impending among the big steel companies. Whatever their differences, they appear to have been adjusted, since the utmost efforts of the mills' equipment will be required to deliver the thousands of tons of rails in contrat time.

Nickel Rails Prove of Value.

J. P. Hutchinson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a party of officials, on their annual inspection tour of the main line, arrived in Pittsburg tonight. They spent much time during the day at the famous horseshoe curve examining rails. Owing to the heavy haul on this bend the standard steel rails lasted only two years. Last spring the company put down nickel steel rails, which cost considerably more money than the others. Mr. Hutchinson said tonight they show no signs of wear, but the hard test will come this winter.

E. H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel company, says the railroads generally are satisfied with the present price of rails. He says that in addition to the Pennsylvania contract a large tonnage had already been placed by the smaller roads, and that one railroad President informed him a few days ago that he would promptly place an order for more than 100,000 tons at the prevailing price, $26.

The President of one of the important railroad systems says he does not believe the question of price would enter into the size of orders placed by the railroads to any considerable extent. He had placed an order for next year's supply of rails, and its extent had been governed entirely by the needs of his company and was not larger or smaller than it would have been if a different price had been obtainable. Railroads, he said, were fortunate in contracting heavily for rails at the low price of 1898, so that many of them really do not need as large a supply this year as ordinarily.

On the other hand, much of the unusual purchases and the activity in renewing rails during the last two years are due to the fact that not a few railroads, particularly the Western lines, did not keep up their track work during the period of depression and recently have been only making good their former scrimping in rail renewals.

CAPTAIN OF YACHT IDLER TAXED WITH MANSLAUGHTER BY A SPECIAL GRAND JURY.

Charles J. Holmes, Master of Schooner When It Capsized, Drowning Six Members of the Corrigan Family, Held Legally Responsible.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Captain C. J. Holmes, who was master of the yacht Idler when it capsized last summer, drowning six members of the families of Captains James and John Corrigan, was indicted for manslaughter today.

The indictment was returned by a special grand jury in the United States Circuit Court and was framed on a statute which requires masters of vessels to use all possible precautions for the safety and lives of their passengers.

In the indictment Holmes is charged with having on July 7 "negligently failed to properly reduce sail on the said vessel (the Idler) on the approach of a heavy squall and, although abundant warning of the approach and severity of the squall was presented, persisted in negligently carrying on said vessel an undue amount of sail."

Holmes gave bail some time ago, to await the action of the grand jury. His bond will hold good during the present term of court. It is probable that he will be tried at this term of the United States Circuit Court.

REPLY TO BRYAN BY ROOSEVELT.

All Questions Asked by Democratic Candidate Taken in Order and Given Pointed Answers.

QUERIES NOT ALL PLAIN.

Does Not Defend Trusts and Says That Most of the Big Trusts Are of Democratic Origin.

WILL NOT KILL FILIPINOS.

Takes Up Army Increase and Tells Just How It Was Provided For on Suggestion of Senator Cockrell.

COLONEL DENBY ALSO SPEAKS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Governor Roosevelt spoke today at Greencastle, Plainfield, Brazil, Terre Haute, Linton, Vincennes, Princeton, and Evansville. He spoke twice here, addressing not less than 30,000 people. Governor Roosevelt did not hesitate an instant in his replies to the questions delivered by Bryan at Nashville, Mich., the day before. He took each question in turn, repeating the question, and then answering it.

Threat Comes from Kentucky.

Just before the meeting Chairman Hernly of the Indiana State committee received word from Louisville, Ky., that the Roosevelt party might look for trouble in that State. The advices stated that the Democrats of Kentucky look on the Roosevelt invasion as a bid for trouble. An armed guard will be placed on the Roosevelt special when it leaves this city tomorrow morning.

Replies to Bryan's Questions.

In answering the Bryan questions Governor Roosevelt said:

"Yesterday at Nashville, Mich., Mr. Bryan propounded certain questions to the Republican party as follows:

"1. Q.—If a trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?

"A.—The Republican party denounced the evils of trusts and pointed out the way these evils could be controlled and minimized. Any sensible man knows that there may be evils which need correction and yet that this may not mean general and senseless destruction of all corporations and the conditions of our modern industrial development.

"2. Q.—If the trusts are a bad thing, why did the Republican administration allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country?

"A.—The Republican administration did not allow more trusts to be organized than during all previous history of the country. Incidentally, the Standard Oil company, the American Sugar Refining company, and all the other more important trusts came into existence long before the present administration. Moreover, Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that the national government cannot, with its present powers, prevent the organization of these trusts and that it was the action of his own party associates in Congress on June 1 last which prevented the passage by Congress of the constitutional amendment which would have given the national government the power sought for.

"3. Q.—If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?

"4. Q.—Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?

"5. Q.—Do you know any man good enough to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?

Question Is Too Indefinite.

"A.—Mr. Bryan's terminology is here so loose that it is difficult to know what he means. If he uses 'trust' in the sense of large corporations, any intelligent man must know that there are good corporations and bad corporations; and the difference between them can be told as readily as the difference between two wealthy private individuals. As for monopolies in private hands, patents are such monopolies, and if Mr. Bryan means that all monopolies are bad he means that patent laws should be abolished outright. Does he really mean this? If not, his words mean nothing. The undoubted evils connected with some partial industrial monopolies will never be affected in the least by an opposition until in dealing with them their opponents learn and practice both precision of thought and precision of statement.

"6. Q.—Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?

"A.—Here again Mr. Bryan's language is loose. If he is speaking of the present army of 65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers, then every man who possesses an ounce of common sense or an ounce of patriotism must know not only that there is good reason for having had it, but no possible excuse for refusing to have it. It has been needed in the Philippines; it has been needed in China; and only the allies of Aguinaldo and the Boxers can criticise it. Half of the Democrats in Congress voted for it when it was provided for.

"7. Q.—Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or a half a million if they wanted it?

"A.—It is hard to believe that this question is put in good faith, for no one has dreamed of asking for an army of 200,000 or a half a million. Abraham Lincoln once had to ask for a large army, and in spite of the opposition of the politicians, whose political heir and assignee Mr. Bryan is, the people gave him what he asked. No increase of the army will ever be asked for by Republicans save because of reasons which would satisfy the people as they were satisfied in the days of Lincoln.

No Title to Filipinos.

"8. Q.—What is your title to the Filipinos? Did you buy them or did you get them by force?

"A.—There is, of course, no title to the Filipino, save as there is a title to the inhabitants of Alaska or of the Hawaiian Islands, and he was not bought, save exactly as dwellers in the Louisiana territory, incid-

SAFE FILM

ing what is now Mr. Bryan's own State of Nebraska, were bought by Thomas Jefferson. The Philippine Islands were acquired under President McKinley by treaty and purchase exactly as the Louisiana territory was acquired under Jefferson, Florida under Monroe, and all the rest of the territories which we have acquired.

"9. Q.—Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?

"A.—This has already been answered in my reply to No. 8. Evidently Thomes Jefferson thought that we could buy the right to govern the Indians of the Louisiana purchase, and Andrew Jackson thought he could similarly acquire the right to govern the Seminoles of Florida.

"10. Q.—What are you going to do with the Filipino when you get him? Are you going to kill him?

"A.—We are not going to kill the Filipino until he tries to kill our soldiers, and he will stop trying to kill our soldiers soon after he becomes convinced that he will receive no further aid in the effort from the party of which Mr. Bryan is chief. As to what we are going to do with him the answer is simple. We are going to civilize him and give him the peace, order, and individual liberty and gradual increase of self-government of which Mr. Bryan would deprive him for all time by turning him over to a syndicate of corrupt Chinese half-breeds and ferocious Tagal bandits."

Defends Army Increase.

Having disposed of all of Mr. Bryan's questions, Governor Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Bryan yesterday attempted to answer what I said about his attacks on the United States army. He says that the President in his message of December, 1898, asked for an army of 100,000 men two months before there was any war in the Philippine Islands. He asks, 'Does Mr. Roosevelt know this?' Of course I know it; and let me also add that Mr. Bryan ought to know, what every well instructed schoolboy knows, that at that time in December the Philippine insurgent army was around our outpost and a collision was imminent any moment.

"The bill for the temporary increase, which Mr. Bryan apparently seeks to persuade his hearers is a permanent increase, was introduced by Senator Cockrell of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of Mr. Bryan, and the bulk of the patriotic Democrats in both Houses voted for it."

At both the meetings here Colonel Charles Denby, former Minister to China and at one time a member of the Philippine commission, was a speaker.

He said:

Speech of Colonel Denby.

"Much as old Democrats regret to part company with their friends they are consoled now by the reflection that Mr. Bryan is only one-third a Democrat. He is the nominee of two other parties beside the Democratic. He is both a Populist and a free silver man, and he is bound in honor to carry out the principles of both these parties.

"He tells us that the Philippine question is the paramount issue of the election, but his conduct on the question has been inconsistent with both law and morals. It cannot be doubted that with him rested the decision whether the Paris treaty was to be ratified.

"After telling of the occupation of Manila, the Filipino attack upon it during the night, and the orders given by General Otis to his troops, Mr. Denby said:

"The chief difficulty that we encounter in the Philippines is the support and encouragement which are given to the guerrillas by Mr. Bryan and his supporters. Withdraw the constant promise of independence which is held out if Bryan is elected and the killing of our soldiers would cease tomorrow. Every speech that Bryan makes costs the loss of lives on both sides of the struggle. If the fighting were to end today the paramount issue would be dead and so would Bryanism."

Today's trip extended through the agricultural district principally, and the audiences, with the exception of Brazil and Terre Haute, were made up largely of farmers.

The street fair at Terre Haute was probably responsible for some of the country people being in that town, but they all lined up along the route of the almost endless parade and cheered whenever a band of workmen in rough riders' costumes marched by. Governor Roosevelt spoke in the open air and fully 20,000 people crowded around to hear him.

Goes to Kentucky Today.

Tomorrow Governor Roosevelt will "invade" Kentucky, reaching Lexington at night, where he will speak, and Sunday he will rest. The exact plans for that day, where it will be spent, etc., are yet unsettled. On Monday he will finish his Kentucky tour.

BRYAN ON TOUR OF OHIO.

Democratic Candidate Finds Some Disappointing Audiences at Several Stops.

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 12.—Mr. Bryan concluded the first day of his Ohio campaign in this city tonight. He was met at the depot by a torchlight procession consisting of men both on foot and on horseback, and escorted to a suare in the center of the city, where he spoke from a platform in the open air. The meeting was by far the largest of the day, and it was thoroughly enthusiastic.

The Republicans also had a torchlight procession in the city tonight, with speeches in a public hall by Senator Spooner and W. D. Bynum. As a consequence the city was full of red fire and of political enthusiasm.

The lines of march of the two parties were so arranged as not to conflict, and there was no physical clash. A majority of the meetings during the day were not as largely attended nor so demonstrative as those of the Indiana and Illinois tour of last week.

While Mr. Bryan and his party were at the meeting here his private car, the Rambler, was backed into a switch engine, hurting a messenger boy slightly and breaking some of the car furniture.

Mr. Bryan announces that Mrs. Bryan will join him on Oct. 27 in New York and will remain with him thereafter till the close of the campaign.

The people of Dayton, where Mr. Bryan arrived about 1 o'clock, were unprepared to receive him. Owing to some misunderstanding his train had been bulletined as two hours late at that place. The meeting was held at the fair grounds and Mr. Bryan spoke from an open stand erected on the race course. The misunderstanding as to the time of arrival and the additional fact that a light sprinkle of rain was falling doubtless had the effect of keeping many people from the meeting.

During the afternoon Mr. Bryan made ten-minute speeches at Xenia, Washington Court House, Greenfield, and Waverly. He reached Portsmouth at 7 o'clock.

JUDGE YATES IN SCOTT COUNTY.

Republican Candidate for Governor of Illinois Spends Day at Jacksonville and Winchester.

Winchester, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Judge Yates spent the day in Jacksonville, and it was a busy one at that. In the morning he addressed a meeting of 500 workingmen in the car shops. In the afternoon he visited the big manufactories here, meeting the workingmen. The morning meeting was a grand success. His appearance in the factories was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, the workingmen crowding around him, assuring him of their support. It was a lively day for the Judge, but it was productive of great good.

said to be the biggest the Republicans of Tonight he came up to this town, where a monster meeting awaited him. It was Scott County have ever known. Judge Yates spoke on national and patriotic issues, provoking the wildest applause. He was followed by C. J. Lindley and Colonel Lester.

Both speakers devoted their addresses to praise of Judge Yates and promises that he would serve the people well.

Professor Laughlin Will Not Vote.

Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin said yesterday that the report in one of the Democratic dailies that he would vote for Bryan was incorrect, as he does not expect to vote at all this year. This decision is due to the fact that he is strongly opposed to the free silver doctrine which Mr. Bryan upholds and he does not agree with McKinley in his policy towards the Philippines. He declined to say which of the two questions he considered the more important.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

REPUBLICAN "PROSPERITY" WAGON USED AT NOON MEETINGS.

The "prosperity wagons" which are sent out by the Republican committee to convey the speakers to noonday meetings in different parts of the city and to serve them as speaking platforms are proving a great success. There are three of these wagons in service at present. They are decorated with the national colors and bear pictures of the Republican candidates for President, Vice President, and Governor of Illinois.

The speakers who have addressed audiences from those wagons say that the workingmen, who form the greater part of the crowds at those noonday meetings, are invariably well informed on political questions. The speakers are often interrupted with questions, and are listened to with unmistakable interest. The campaign buttons which are distributed among the crowd after the speaking is over are in great demand, and some of the youngsters, who are always in evidence where there are crowds, even climb on the wagons to obtain buttons.

Owing to the success of the wagon scheme more wagons will be added to the present number. Today one of the wagons will stop at the Adams & Westlake company's factory, the second on the lake front, near Montgomery Ward & Co.'s establishment, and the third at the works of the Crane Elevator company on West Lake street. Among the speakers will be Ed Taylor, T. N. Doutney, A. L. Allen, and H. Spielberger.

WANT PLACE IN CABINET.

SUFFRAGISTS FAVOR HOME DEPARTMENT IN GOVERNMENT.

Illinois Association, in Session at Edgewater, Indorses the Plan of Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert for a Bureau of Domestic Science—Its Projector Elected President of the State Organization—Resolutions Reaffirming the Principles of the Society Are Adopted.

The plan to establish a domestic science department of the national government was given a unanimous indorsement by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, who is sponsor for the project, presented her plan at the annual business meeting held at the Casino clubhouse at Edgewater during the afternoon, and it was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The child and home department is the name selected by the projector for the new bureau, and the plan proposes that its chief officer shall be a member of the President's Cabinet. The movement has been indorsed by the Wisconsin Equal Suffrage association, and is supported by numerous woman's clubs and federations in various parts of the country.

Public Men Approve Plan.

In outlining her plan Mrs. Harbert said: "Every public man I have spoken to in regard to the subject has assured me of hearty support. We have a department of Agriculture, and why should we not have one of child and home for the advancement of women and children? Surely the welfare of the women and children are of as much importance as agriculture or commerce. My plan is to have the movement indorsed by the leading women's clubs and federations as well as the equal suffrage organizations before petitioning Congress. When I have secured these indorsements I feel confident that it will be adopted by the National Legislature."

More than fifty local branches were represented at the annual meeting. The reports which came from points in the State outside of Chicago, however, indicated clearly that there is a lack of interest. Stirring appeals were made for the organization of new branches in all parts of the State, and a united effort for a revival of interest. Another point brought out in the discussion was that the rapidly multiplying woman's clubs through the country has had the effect of making it more difficult to interest women in equal suffrage.

Officers Elected.

At the afternoon session the Nominating committee appointed in the morning reported the following officers, who were elected:

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of Evanston.

First Vice President—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago.

Second Vice President—Mrs. Mary E. Morgan of Chicago.

Recording Secretary—Miss S. Grace Nicholes of Chicago.

Treasurer—Mrs. L. F. Long of Barry.

The following were the members of the Nominating committee: Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. Elmina Springer, Mrs. A. Milo Allison, Miss Helen Diescher.

Adopt Suffrage Resolutions.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions also made its report. The members of the committee were Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. Celia P. Woolley, Dr. Katherine Miller, Mrs. Phœbe Butler. The report was read by Mrs. Harbert and was adopted just as it came from the committee. It declares for an extension of the right of suffrage to women throughout the United States.

Commendation for Teachers.

Mrs. Elmina Springer, in presenting the annual report of the Executive committee, commended the work accomplished by Misses Haley and Goggin of the Teachers' federation in unearthing alleged tax frauds and compelling corporations to pay equitable assessments. She said these teachers had done more in this line than all the politicians in history for the benefit of the taxpayers of Chicago. She said that the success achieved by these women was a strong argument in favor of the practicability of equal suffrage.

The speakers at the afternoon session were ex-Judge Thomas Bradwell, author of the Illinois law licensing women lawyers and permitting women to vote for State University Trustees. Dr. Frances Dickinson, Mrs. Phœbe M. Butler, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. Ida B. Cole, Miss Anna Nicholes, and Mrs. Emmy C. Ewald.

The speakers in the evening were Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley and Mrs. E. B. Harbert.

GORMULLY WILL IS PROBATED.

Testament of Bicycle Manufacturer Disposes of Estate of $1,000,000—Widow Receives Bulk of Property.

The will of the late Richard P. Gormully, the veteran bicycle manufacturer, who died some weeks ago, was admitted to record in the Probate Court yesterday without contest of any kind. The estate left by Mr. Gormully is valued at $1,000,000, though it may exceed this amount. The bulk of the estate was bequeathed to the widow. Mrs. Gormully and Edwin F. Bayley are the executors.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TODAY.

REPUBLICAN.

NOON MEETINGS.

Armour car shops—Speakers, George N. Brown, E. A. Olson, T. J. Healy.
107 Dearborn street—Speakers, Martin B. Madden, William B. Moulton, Harry Olson.
200 Wabash avenue—Speakers, Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn, Colonel W. E. Poulson, W. F. Burns.
128 Market street—Speakers, Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn, C. C. Cockran, H. H. Hadley.
181 Jackson boulevard—Speakers of national prominence.
200-202 South Clinton street—Speakers, Jacob Ringer and others.

EVENING MEETINGS, 8 O'CLOCK.

Big tent, Forty-second and Sherman streets—Speakers, Senator Mark Hanna, Congressman William Lorimer, and Charles S. Deneen.
Big tent at Harrison and Loomis streets—Speakers, Senator Mark Hanna, Congressman Charles S. Littlefield of Maine, Charles C. Carnahan, candidate for Congress; Edwin K. Walker, candidate for County Commissioner.
353 South Clark street—Speakers, Senator T. T. Allain, William R. Bethan, John E. Northup.
St. Louis Hall, Byrne avenue and Ambrose street—Speakers, P. H. O'Donnell, Zina R. Carter, A. W. Miller.
Open air meeting, Madison and Page streets—Speakers, Lloyd Jones, Jacob Ringer, George W. Waterman.
Geiger's Hall, North and Central Park avenues—Speakers, Charles H. Burras, George B. Wright.
North Side Turner Hall, Clark street, near Chicago avenue—Speakers, Richard Yates, candidate for Governor; Congressman H. S. Boutell.
Lincoln Turner Hall, Sheffield avenue and Diversey street—Speakers, Congressman Warner, Rufus Dawes, Charles M. Moore, George W. Miller.
Fort Sheridan Hall, Belmont and Milwaukee avenues—Speakers, Henry Wulff, Judge B. M. Chapenfield, the Hon. John T. Kelly of Milwaukee.
Oakland Music Hall—Speakers, Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, W. H. Stead of Ottawa, Congressman James R. Mann.
Roseland, 10945 Michigan avenue—Speakers, Frank D. Ayers, Edwin K. Walker, Chester W. Church.
Hegewisch, 13307 Erie avenue—Speakers, Congressman James R. Mann, John J. Hamburg, E. Sheridan Fry.
Winnetka, Prouty's Hall—Speakers, George W. Plummer, Merritt Starr, H. L. Winslow, Carl L. Barnes.

DEMOCRATIC.

EVENING MEETINGS, 8 O'CLOCK.

Opera Hall, Harvey, Ill.—Speakers, Rollin B. Organ, John E. Traeger, F. W. Wheeler.
Blue Island, Ill., Liederkranz Sangers' Hall—Speakers, John Traeger, W. F. Bernamer, Rollin B. Organ.
Drews' Hall, 8239 South Halsted street—Speakers, L. Peekman, Albert S. Brown.
Metropolitan Hall, Forty-fourth avenue and Harrison streets—Speakers, Dr. T. A. Bland, Albert H. Tyrrell.
Central Music Hall—Speaker, William A. Voeke.
400 East Fifty-fifth street—Speakers, H. O. Monroe, Edgar L. Masters.
Leitzan's Hall, West Hammond, Ill.—Speakers, John Czekala, Andrew J. Miller, F. C. Stueckmeyer.
Ready's Hall, 1009 Ogden avenue—Speakers, Judge Andrew J. Hunter, James C. Graham, John J. Feeley.
Columbia Hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets—Speakers, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Howard S. Taylor, James C. McShane, Henry Stuckart, George P. Foster.
Metropole Hall, Thirty-first street and Fifth avenue—Speakers, Mayor Harrison, Henry Steckler, William H. Joyce.
Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights—Speakers, Captain W. P. Black, Clayton E. Crafts, Samuel Yarnell.
209 East North avenue—Speakers, M. J. Keane, Austin O. Sexton, W. C. H. Keough.
527 Madison street—Speakers, H. J. Toner, Andrew J. Ryan, Robert E. Redfield, Vincent A. Perkins.
4448 Cottage Grove avenue—Speaker, James H. Teller.
347 Fullerton avenue—Speakers, Emil Hoechster, John M. Armstrong, A. F. Teefy.
953 North Clark street—Speaker, A. Milo Bennett.

SAY BOYS ARE COUNTERFEITERS

Police Find Tools for Making Bogus Money in House Occupied by Clarence and Aldin Wormelin.

Clarence and Aldin Wormelin, the boys arrested by the East Chicago avenue police for passing raised bills, were bound over to the federal grand jury in bonds of $1,000 each. At the hearing before Commissioner Foote they waived examination and claimed they were able to secure bail.

Late yesterday afternoon Detectives McNally and Maher went to a house at 208 Jackson boulevard, where the boys are said to have lived, and found a set of counterfeiting tools and a large number of $2 bills, which had been raised to $5. Clarence Wormelin, who is 19 years old, lived in this place with a young girl, who said she was the prisoner's wife. She informed the officers that she had just arrived in the city and did not know Wormelin was making counterfeit money.

The officers also found a large number of revolvers and knives, which leads them to believe the boys are burglars. Several counterfeit half-dollars were found in the room.

MR. WADE DENIES THE CHARGE.

Attorney Declares He Knew Nothing of the Value of Railroad Bond Complained Of by Rudolph Schwalb.

Richard A. Wade, who was arrested on complaint of Rudolph Schwalb, 673 Austin avenue, on a charge of fraud, denies the story told by Schwalb as to the transaction by which Schwalb alleges he was defrauded by Wade and B. J. Hedger of $100. Schwalb charges that Wade and Hedger defrauded him of the money by selling him a worthless bond, purporting to have been issued by the Wyoming Northwestern railroad company. Wade, who is a criminal lawyer, with offices at 160 Washington street, declared that though the bond had been handed to him by the owner to give to Hedger and Schwalb he had not passed on its value and did not know what road it was issued by. He said Hedger had paid him $150 for the bond, which he later gave to the owner, "Postal" Murphy. The case will be heard before Justice Severson at 2:30 o'clock on Oct. 19.

Senator Hoar in a speech at Concord, Mass., addressing a Republican rally, held Bryan responsible for the adoption of the war treaty and said he had shown no sincerity since. He concluded: "If the firm of Bryan, Croker, Altgeld, Boutwell, Tillman & Schurz do business at the old Democratic stand, they will transact the old Democratic business."

ORATORS RAISE A HOWL.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDERS OF DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

Object to Harrison's Instructions Calling for Fifteen-Minute Orations on Cook County Issues — Secretary Burke Explains That He Told the Spellbinders They "Need Not Be Afraid to Talk Bryan Once in a While"—Plan for Parade.

Mayor Harrison's "school for spellbinders" kicked up all kinds of trouble among the "allied forces" yesterday. Democrats, Populists, and so-called free silver Republicans who are more interested in Bryan than the Democratic County ticket were out with war paint on. They set up an energetic and two-edged protest against the local machine limiting its speakers to fifteen-minute orations on Cook County issues. Robert E. Burke explained that they were laboring under a wrong impression, and that the spellbinders were not told to stop talking about Bryan.

"In my speech at the meeting yesterday," Mr. Burke continued, "I said: 'You fellows in the outlying districts need not be afraid to talk Bryan once in a while.' But everybody seems to have got it wrong."

Less Scratching than Usual.

The claim now is that the orators and candidates must talk Bryan a great deal. His friends insist that the only hope of electing either the State or county tickets lies in getting a big vote for Bryan. The politicians have discovered, it seems, that those who are relying upon independent voters to scratch their ballot and thus pull the Democratic county ticket, or a portion of it, through hang their hopes on slim chances.

"My guess is," said an old-time political worker, "that there will be less scratching in this election than there was four years ago. When there are fifty or more voters in line waiting three minutes is regarded as a long time for a voter to spend in the booth fixing up his ballot. The waiting crowd 'calls time' on him, he gets rattled, puts his mark opposite the first name, and votes the straight ticket."

This is the story that nearly every election official tells. But the Democratic committee expects to send out a page of instructions on "How to Mark Your Ballot."

The committee appointed to prepare a list of topics for the speakers to discuss will report this afternoon, and another session of the school will be held on Monday.

Parade on Chicago Day.

At a meeting of the Executive committee it was decided to have the postponed Chicago day parade on Nov. 3. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for it. The members of the committee are:

Col. John S. Cooper, A. J. Brochtendorf, M. J. Kelly, John E. Fitzgerald, Frank Edelmann, J. W. Ehemann, J. J. Feickstein, George Leinenger, Stanley Kunz, F. W. Brock, John A. Nagle, Frank Sima, Frank Wenter, John J. Coughlin, Thomas Carey, Henry Stuckart, Mathew Schmidinger, R. B. Organ, E. Chu.

Charge Fraudulent Registration.

Mr. Burke announced that the offer of $100 reward for fraudulent registrations had brought to light two cases in the Third Ward. Luke Colleran, Chief of Detectives, stated that warrants had been issued for the suspects and that they will soon be under arrest. Mr. Burke would not give their names.

ALDERMAN POSES AS LABORER.

Frank L. Race, Thirty-fifth Ward Representative, Repairs City Street While Constituents Cheer Him.

Alderman Frank L. Race of the Thirty-fifth Ward handled a wheelbarrow and shovel yesterday in repairing Park avenue between Lake and Ohio streets in Austin. No funds are available for the hire of men to work on the streets in his ward and, fearing that Park avenue would not be repaired before winter arrived, he and Ward Superintendent Cahill did the work themselves. The alderman's efforts met with the approval of a large number of his constituents, who watched his labors from the sidewalk and cheered him along.

Political Notes.

An enthusiastic rally was held by Saline County Republicans at Carrier Mills, Ills., J Otis Humphrey being the principal speaker.

"Cyclone" Stevenson, formerly a Democratic orator, will take the stump for McKinley, according to reports from Pana, Ill.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, in an address at Bridgeport, Conn., made an able defense of the administration currency plan.

The Democrats held a demonstration at Pontiac, Ill., Senator Tillman being the speaker. Alschuler and Todd also spoke in the evening.

Bourke Cockran spoke at St. Paul to a large audience. Webster Davis accompanied him to Minneapolis, where another meeting was addressed.

A canvass of the University of Michigan shows that of a total of 2,714 students, 1,785 are Republicans, 681 Democrats, and 248 Populists and Prohibitionists.

Glass manufacturers, following the example of the iron and steel men, are conditioning all their orders on the election. Contracts are marked void if Bryan is successful.

Liverpool, banner Democratic township of Fulton County, Ill., is now considered safely Republican through the numerous changes in political faith the farmers have made.

Postmaster General Smith and Speaker Henderson were given rousing receptions by the Republicans of Lincoln, Neb., yesterday. Their speeches were heard by an immense crowd.

Messrs. Alschuler and Todd, candidates for Governor and Attorney General, spoke at a meeting yesterday at Mason City, Ill. The attendance was disappointing to the local Democrats.

The President of the Montgomery (Ala.) Bryan club addressed an open letter to General Joseph Wheeler, asking him to repudiate Roosevelt's statement that he is standing with McKinley this year.

1,000 MEN ARE MADE VOTERS.

Three Judges Sit at Night and the Work of Naturalization Progresses.

PINK AND WHITE CARDS.

Republicans in the Lines Show the Former; Democrats Exhibit the Latter.

CITIZEN ASKS QUESTIONS.

There were in round numbers 1,000 more naturalized citizens in Chicago last night when the clock struck 11 than there were at 6 p. m. Of these, if pink and white slips told a true tale, about 550 intend to abide in the Republican fold.

Judges Baker, Gibbons, and Smith, the first a Democrat and the two others Republicans, were sitting. The Democratic County committee had also asked Judge Windes to act, but for some reason he failed to appear, as had Judge Dunne the evening before.

With only one Democrat sitting the Democrats had to take a good part of their candidates before the Republican Judges, but the matter was so systematized that there was no trouble and the managers of both parties worked in harmony. At the start the Democrats tried to secure an advantage by massing their men in the City Hall and bringing them through the connecting corridors into the County Building, but the Sheriff refused to open the gates, and finally all of the men seeking to be naturalized were formed in line in Randolph street, the line reaching as far west as La Salle, and were then admitted to the County Building in squads of fifty each. When one squad was disposed of another was let in and so the work progressed without trouble.

Sheriff Magerstadt Explains.

Leaders in both camps are crying fraud and trickery. The Democratic county machine first declared their men were being tricked and mistreated by the Republican deputies and clerks. Yesterday Sheriff Magerstadt said the Democrats were responsible for the trouble.

"They not only refuse to take separate nights," continued the Sheriff, "but they never give us notice until a few hours before when they intend to bring a crowd in. The Democrats now refuse to naturalize their men on nights the Republicans do not select. We selected last night, and tonight more than a week ago. At noon yesterday the Democratic committee sent word to my office that their naturalizing force would be on hand last night with a big crowd. The fact is that they sent a gang of loafers along to make trouble and stir up trouble. Somebody is liable to get hurt. Then the blame will be put upon us."

In Defense of Democrats.

Robert E. Burke, Mr. Loeffler, and everybody else at Democratic headquarters deny all these complaints and insist that they take those nights on which they can get their judges to sit. They furthermore protest there is no foundation for the Republican claim that a gang of tough citizens is hired to do the pushing and swearing, and loud talking.

Why This Political Bias?

An intelligent citizen watched the work of naturalization for a while the other evening, saw the system in vogue, and then wrote in the following terms to THE TRIBUNE:

"Why is it there should be political bias and political distinction in the rooms of the Judges of Cook County? Why is it there should be a bench of Democratic Judges for those intending voters who, the Democratic committee thinks, will vote its ticket? Why, on the other hand, should there be a row of Republican Judges to inquire into the qualifications for citizenship of those who lean to the Republican side? Why should a man with a white ticket furnished him by the Democratic committee display it before the eyes of a Democratic Judge and secure thereby the favor of a quick and easy road to suffrage? Why should a man with a pink ticket be hurried through when in the line before the Republican Judges? The people would like to feel that the judiciary is absolutely above partisanship, and that its work even in naturalization would be without partisan bias. The scenes in the County Building these evenings are not flattering to our ideas of a non-partisan Judiciary. Cook County has no use for pink and white Judges."

MEIKLEJOHN REPLIES TO BRYAN

Quotes the Constitution on Slavery in Opposition to the Candidate's Statement.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has written another open letter to William J. Bryan, in which he calls the latter's attention to the fact that the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the existence of slavery does apply to the Philippines, contrary to Mr. Bryan's statement as to the Republican position, the amendment reading, "The United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Meiklejohn's Letter to Bryan.

The letter is as follows:

Chicago, Oct. 11, 1900.—Dear Sir: In your communication to me on the 10th inst. you refer to the fact that the Republican party adheres to its doctrine that the constitution cannot be extended to new territories acquired by the treaty-making power of our government nor by the military commanders of our armies. You then declare that, therefore, the President was not obliged to refuse his approval to that portion of the Sulu agreement which permitted the temporary continuance of alleged slavery in the Sulu Islands.

The point to which I called your attention in my communication was that the President did refuse his approval, and therefore that portion of the agreement is not existing. I am gratified that you direct attention to the fact that the present administration does not require the force of constitutional provision to prompt it to recognize the rights of men. Permit me, however, to call your attention to the concluding words of the amendment to the constitution to which you refer: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

While amendments to the constitution are under consideration, will you give an explanation of the discrepancy between your platform this year and the one on which Tilden made his canvass? Your platform declares:

"We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic."

As framed by the fathers of the republic the constitution recognized slavery and provided that a slave escaping into a free State did not become free and must be returned to his owner—article 4, section 2, clause 3. The constitution, as framed by the fathers, did not contain the guarantees for the rights of colored citizens provided by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The Tilden platform declared as follows:

"For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the federal union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of the republican self-government."

Why does your platform refuse adherence to the amendments to the constitution?

In view of your present contention might I beg to request an explanation of the concluding words of the Chicago platform of 1896, an admission of Territories, which reads:

"We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory."

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN.

Cement Company Incorporated.

Dover, Del., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The United States Portland Cement company of New York City has just been incorporated with a capital of $12,500,000.

FOR A SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Commercial McKinley Club Ready to Co-operate in a Big Republican Demonstration.

The Commercial McKinley club, at a meeting yesterday, discussed the project of holding an industrial parade in Chicago on Oct. 27. The general expression was in favor of making a demonstration in connection with the Republican legion.

The meeting, which was held at the Great Northern Hotel, was attended by representatives of Marshall Field & Co., the Farwells, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., the Kuh, Nathan & Fischer company, Kohn, Walker & Co., Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., the Belden Silk company, the W. M. Hoyt company, and many others. Harlow N. Higinbotham presided. After some discussion a committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held in the same place at noon today.

Mr. Stitch, President of the Workingmen's clubs, reported that there were between 20,000 and 30,000 members of his club who could be relied upon to take part in the parade. As far as the Republican legion is concerned, it has been working a month on arrangements for the display to be made on that day.

Besides the legion regiments, there will be a company in white uniforms of first voters from each ward, and all the rough rider organizations. Marching clubs in all parts of the country have intimated that if invited they will come to Chicago and march on that occasion. A big club at Pittsburg, it is understood, has decided to come anyway. It has chartered a special train and expects to make a great display.

HANNA UNABLE TO MAKE TALK.

Sore Throat Induces Senator to Save His Vocal Power for Northwestern Trip.

Senator Hanna did not speak last evening at Arlington Hall, 3094 Indiana avenue, and at the Fourth Ward meeting, Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue, because of a sore throat. His physician, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, warned him that unless he was careful there was danger that his voice might give out so that he would be unable to make his contemplated trip through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, and the engagements last night were canceled in consequence.

"I will be able to speak at the West Side meeting tomorrow night," said Senator Hanna, "according to what my physician says, but that will be as much as my voice will stand before I start on my Northwestern trip.

"No, I do not think that I will have any serious difficulty on my approaching tour. I certainly hope that my voice will remain good for that trip. With the exception of the speech tomorrow night I will save my voice in every way that I can for the work which begins next week."

ENLARGE TAYLOR STREET DRAW

Piledriver and Dredge, at Work Widening Channel for Barge Amazon, Block Navigation.

Navigation in the South Branch of the Chicago River was blocked yesterday while a piledriver and a dredge were put to work at enlarging the draw of the Chicago Terminal railroad bridge, so as to allow of the passage of the barge Amazon. A hole 160 feet long will be torn into the dock and the earth dredged away. The work will be finished this morning. The congested portion of the river above Twelfth street was yesterday responsible for a collision between the Canadian steamer Rosemount and the schooner Richard Mott, by which the latter received some damage. The tug towing the Rosemount parted the towline and the steamer crashed into the schooner, which was moored at the dock.

SUES JACOB LITT FOR DAMAGES.

G. A. R. Veteran Says His Ribs Were Broken by Falling Through Floor of McVicker's Theater.

Because John M. Bohmie, one of the veterans who saw "Way Down East" during the G. A. R. encampment week, received sundry injuries by falling through the parquet floor of McVicker's Theater, he has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against Jacob Litt for $10,000 damages. At the performances during the week the theater was so crowded that the orchestra was placed under the stage. Over the space thus secured a flooring was erected and camp chairs placed. Bohmie attended a performance and was ushered to one of these seats. His attorney claims that Bohmie fell through the floor, and that an examination afterwards showed that several of his ribs were broken.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), used as tooth and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

BROWNING KING & CO.
A. L. WALCOTT, Mgr.
Open Saturday Evening Until 9:30.

A $10.00 Suit
Men's Business Suits.

We intend making the largest suit sale—at $10.00 a suit—that we have ever held . . . We will make it *the greatest value-giving sale* we, or anybody else, ever made and trust to the value to bring the crowd *—it will do it.*

Here's the Suit:

A blue and black or fancy cheviot in single or double breasted sack style, very latest patterns, handsomely made and trimmed.

Also:

A number of suits—broken lots—from our $15.00 and $18.00 lines, and put in to add variety to the big sale,

$15.00 and $18.00 values,

$10.00

Children's Vestee Suits

Second Floor:

Broken lots mean broken prices to us when we get ready to clear them out. We are ready now with a fine lot of VESTEE SUITS for ages 3 to 8 years. The lot comprises (all sizes) handsomely embroidered suits from our *$5.00 and $6.00* lines, which we are to close at

$3.50

For $5.00 and $6.00 values.

Another:

SAILOR SUITS—broken lots from our $4.00 and $5.00 line—will be closed out at

$2.95

When these are sold there will not be others to take their places at these prices—we can't buy them as cheaply as we are selling them.

Wabash and Madison.

THE CARE of HEALTH

ITS PRESERVATION IS OFTEN NEGLECTED.

Much Disease Because of Ignorance or Indifference—Corrective Principles Upon Which Health Depends.

[From the Advertiser, Axtell, Neb.]

To keep the body free from pain and disease is the universal desire of mankind, yet it is an indisputable fact that proper attention to the preservation of health is universally neglected. Few people seem to imagine that any care or concern is necessary to preserve health, but sooner or later they find themselves attacked by disease because of ignorance or indifference to the principles on which health and disease depend.

It is just as reasonable to suppose ope can squander a fortune and still have it remaining at the end of several years, as that men and women can violate organic laws and retain their health, strength, and loveliness.

To have perfect health it is necessary that pure, rich blood circulate through all parts of the body. Because of lack of attention to hygiene, and our modern way of living often makes this inattention impossible to avoid, the blood becomes impure and disease results.

One of the most common complaints arising from a diseased blood is rheumatism. This has been a difficult ailment to cure, but in recent years it has been discovered that in nearly every household is a remedy which cures rheumatism speedily and permanently. The following tried and proven cases are instances:

In the County of Kearney, Nebraska, within a quarter of a mile of the Town of Minden, Nebraska, reside Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Warner and family. Mr. Warner is a farmer and is well known.

To a reporter who was investigating these cases Mr. Warner said: "When a boy I contracted rheumatism, and as I grew older it turned into sciatica.

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors.

"At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the disease had entirely disappeared, and I have not been so free from pain since I was a boy. The paralysis also disappeared, and although two months have passed since I finished my last box there has been no recurrence of the disease. My appetite never was better—in fact, I feel like a new man.

"My wife also used the pills for neuralgia of the head, which had troubled her for many years. Two boxes cured her. This was in 1894, and she has not been troubled since.

"I am 51 years of age, and my health never was better, not even in my boyhood days, and my wife's health also continues good. I willingly give this testimony, trusting that some sufferer may know where to find relief."

In Adams County, Nebraska, about six and one-half miles from the Town of Kenesaw, Neb., resides Mr. Irael Spindler, a thriving farmer, now 66 years of age.

Mr. Spindler says: "I was taken with rheumatism in December, 1896, and in a very short time was unable to move about, or even raise my hands enough to take a drink of water. I suffered terribly from pains in all my joints. When I lay down I was unable to rise without assistance. I continued under the doctor's care until last June.

"His treatment did not benefit me. Being 60 years old, I made up my mind that I could not be cured, and I expected to be a helpless invalid during the rest of my life. One day in July a neighboring farmer said to me: 'If you will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People they will cure you.' I was troubled for some years with rheumatism, but six boxes of these pills cured me.

"I had very little faith in proprietary medicines, but thought I would try these pills as an experiment. I commenced their use, and in less than six weeks was entirely cured. I cannot speak too favorably of those wonderful little pills, and have recommended them to several persons."

The blood in rheumatism has an acid impurity which irritates the sensitive tissues that unite the joints and cover the muscles, thus causing those indescribable tortures which rheumatic sufferers endure.

Rheumatism is alwas dangerous, as it is liable to attack the heart. Years ago those afflicted were bled, as if taking away some of the impure blood could remedy the balance. This folly has been abandoned, and today physicians prescribe and druggists recommend the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as these marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble, exerting a powerful influence in purifying and

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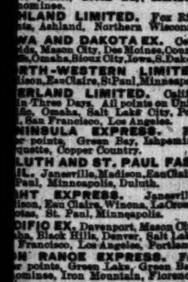
WILLIAMS' K PILLS PALE PEOPLE.

Station, Wells & Kinzie st Ticket Office, 212 Clark St Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

rior, Buffet Parlor and Cars and Sleepers.
ST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland Rhinelander, Marquette, Copper Country. ay MAIL. Janesville, Monroe and Jamesville. ison, La Crosse, Winona, Minne- and South Dakota. Coaches only. OOKER STATE EX. Beloit, nesville, Madison, Le Crosse, Winona, nnesota, Dakota St. Paul, Minneapolis. EEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River Green Bay.
LORADO SPECIAL. One night Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock nd, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Moines and Iowa.
OONSIN MAIL. Fox Rivers ds, Green Lake, Green Bay.
ST MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, dominee.
LAND LIMITED. Fox River s, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
WA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar ds, Mason City, Des Moines, Council ffs, Sioux City, Iowa, S. Dakota.
RTH-WESTERN LIMITED. ison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis
ERLAND LIMITED. Californ in Three Days. All points on Union fic. Omaha, Salt Lake City, Port- , San Francisco, Los Angeles.
NINSULA EXPRESS. For r points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, quette, Copper Country.
LUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST ht. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
HT EXPRESS. Janesville, ison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, ota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
CIFIC EX. Davenport, Mason City, ha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
N RANGE EXPRESS. Fox r points, Green Lake, Green Bay, ominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, n.
PRESS TRAINS. 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.



DIAMONDS. Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths. Wigs. Scalp Treatment. R. BURNHAM, 74 & 78 State

OPPOSE PLAN OF BIBLE IN SCHOOL

Several Trustees Strongly Object to Chester M. Dawes' Proposition.

IN FEAR OF A STORM.

"Book of Readings" Includes the Ten Commandments and Variety of Texts.

EXTRACTS FROM ITS PAGES.

There is much opposition in educational circles to the introduction of a little volume entitled "Readings from the Bible" into the public schools of Chicago, as suggested by Trustee Chester M. Dawes at a meeting of the Committee on School Management on Thursday.

Rabbi Joseph Stolz, one of the members of the Board of Education, and Trustee Thomas Brenan are leading the fight against Mr. Dawes' plan.

Mr. Brenan expressed himself emphatically yesterday in condemnation of the idea. He said:

"This book is said to be part of the Bible. I do not object to the Bible at all, but I object to forcing the Bible on any person who does not want it. The public schools are built from general taxation. Many believe in one kind of a Bible, and many in another, while some do not believe in it at all. Therefore, to be just to all, the public schools have excluded religious instruction. I stand for the same idea now. If such a book is introduced into the schools it will bring up religious discussion and dissension later on, and ultimately force many children out of the public schools."

Mrs. Sherman opposes the plan for the same general reasons.

The volume that is causing all the trouble is a book of 200 pages containing quotations from the Bible selected by Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard Cook, President of the Chicago Women's Educational union. The book is now used in the public schools of Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Lincoln, Neb., and by the Lewis Institute of Chicago. It has been recommended by United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris and other educators.

The ten commandments and the Lord's prayer are in the book, also many selections from the Psalms, Proverbs, and the four gospels. Following are extracts from it:

THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul; this is the first commandment. And the second is like—namely this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these.—Mark xii., 30-31.

MORNING AND EVENING MEDIATIONS.

I laid me down and slept; I awaked. For the Lord sustained me.—Psalm iii., 5.

How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! How great is the sum of them! If I should count them they are more in number than the sand. When I awake I am still with thee.—Psalm cxxxix., 17-18.

DEPART FROM EVIL AND DO GOOD.

Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord. What man is he that desireth life and loveth many days that he may see good?

Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile.

Depart from evil and do good; Seek peace and pursue it.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.

The face of the Lord is against them that do evil, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth.—Psalm xxxiv., 11-16.

PROVERBS.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.

The rich and poor meet together. The Lord is the maker of them all.

By humility and the fear of the Lord are riches, and honor, and life.—Proverbs xxii., 1-6.

PROTECTION AND DELIVERANCE.

I will bless the Lord at all times.

His praise shall continually be in my mouth. My soul shall make her boast in the Lord.

The humble shall hear thereof and be glad.

O magnify the Lord with me,

And let us exalt his name together. O taste and see that the Lord is good. Blessed is the man that trusteth in him.—Psalm xxxiv., 1-10.

PURE RELIGION.

If any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—James iii., 26-27.

THE CALL TO RIGHTEOUSNESS.

And it came to pass, as Jesus sat at meat in the house, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. And when the Pharisees saw it they said unto his disciples: Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners?

But when Jesus heard that, he said unto them: They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. But go ye and learn what that meaneth. I will have mercy and not sacrifice: for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance.

WORKS OF INIQUITY.

Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, but that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear: but your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear. For your hands are defiled with blood and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath muttered perverseness. None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth; they trust in vanity and speak lies.—Isaiah lix., 1-4.

THE IDEAL WOMAN.

Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. So that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised.—Proverbs xxxi., 10-31.

PERSONAL AND NATURAL SIN BRINGS CALAMITY.

Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests, and said unto them: What will ye give me and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver. And from that time he sought opportunity to betray him.—Matthew xxvi., 14-16.

FOG CAUSES RAILROAD WRECK.

Unusually Heavy Mist Envelops South Chicago in Forenoon, Causing Accidents, Delays, and Inconvenience.

An unusually heavy fog caused inconvenience, wrecks, and delay in South Chicago yesterday morning. Commerce was tied up on the Calumet River, trains were compelled to go slowly, and policemen had to be placed at all the railroad crossings where there were no watchmen. So dense was the fog that it was impossible to see more than a few feet.

A Chicago and Erie railroad freight train ran into an Elgin, Joliet and Eastern freight at One Hundred and Twelfth street and Torrence avenue. Eight cars of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern train and the locomotive of the Erie train were destroyed. The loss is $15,000.

A street car struck a delivery wagon at One Hundredth street and Commercial avenue while the fog prevailed, knocking it over and severely bruising the driver, Henry Phillips, of 967 One Hundred and Sixth street.

No boats moved in the Calumet River until late in the forenoon because of the danger of collisions. The attendance at the public schools was also affected, mothers fearing to permit their children on the streets.

PEORIA AND RETURN, $2.00.

Via the Wabash Line.

The Wabash will sell tickets from Chicago, as above, good only on trains leaving Chicago 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 13, and to return not later than trains leaving Peoria Oct. 14. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

SELF-PRESERVATION IS NATURE'S FIRST LAW.

TRICK ENDS IN SUICIDE.

MARIE HARDY, THINKING HUSBAND DEAD, KILLS HERSELF.

Bogus Dispatch Announcing Intention of the Man She Wed to Commit Suicide Leads Young Woman to End Her Life with a Dueling Pistol — Leaves Letter to Her Mother, Who Lives in Paris, Giving Neglect as Cause for the Act.

Penitent and bemoaning his folly for quarreling with and leaving her, Philip Hardy, whose wife, Sophie, early Thursday morning committed suicide at her home, 1220 Wabash avenue, by shooting herself in the heart, yesterday took a last view of the woman and then went about trying to raise enough money to give her a decent but plain burial. A Coroner's jury in the morning rendered a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged.

A wife's devotion to her husband, a spurious telegram, and jealousy play a part in the tragedy enacted by the attractive young Frenchwoman. Mrs. Hardy, who was Marie Demange before her marriage, met Hardy in Paris a number of years ago. They became devoted to each other and soon left France to come to America. No sooner had they arrived in New York than they were married. Soon after they came to Chicago. Hardy purchased a small hotel in Wabash avenue, and the two lived happily for several years.

Wife Grows Suspicious.

Some time afterward, however, the young French woman, who had left her mother and friends to come to America to wed Harvey, noticed that he was not as devoted to her as he had been at the time of their courtship. She began to suspect that another woman was the cause of her husband's neglect. This resulted in a quarrel, and shortly after Hardy left home. In a few days a message purporting to come from New York was received by Mrs. Hardy. It announced his intention to commit suicide. Bricken with remorse and believing her heretofore devoted husband would carry out his act, Mrs. Hardy resolved to die, never doubting the truth of the telegram she received.

She dressed herself in a robe of mourning, took a handsome dueling revolver from a trunk, and shot herself in the heart. Virginia Clark, a colored maid in the home, was the only one who heard the fatal shot. Fearing to enter the room she ran from the house for assistance. Detectives Niland and McNulty of the Harrison Street Station, who were in the neighborhood, heard the girl's cries and returned with her to the house to investigate. When they broke down the door of her room Mrs. Hardy was breathing her last. The small revolver was lying on the floor near her. A physician was summoned immediately, but could do nothing for the woman, and she died soon after.

Leaves Letter for Mother.

The following letter was left for her mother:

Oct. 11.—Mrs. Felice De Mange—My Darling Mother: When you will have received this letter your daughter will be no more.

For two years Philip and I have lived. O, so happy together that when he left me during our first quarrel my heart became crushed forever. I cannot live without him, and, as I have received a message announcing his suicide, I, too, will go.

Should Philip, by chance, be still alive, all my property and money in bank and furniture in this house will be his. Farewell and pray for your unhappy daughter. SOPHIA.

The letter was written in French. It was taken to the Harrison Street Station, translated, and then given to Hardy, who will mail it with an explanation to his dead wife's mother. Hardy denies he received the attention of another woman, and can give no cause for the suicide except that his wife had become despondent after their quarrel.

MOURNS ABSENCE OF FIANCE.

Miss Augusta Lill Prostrated with Grief Over William Stoeffern's Disappearance.

Miss Augusta Lill, the intended bride of William Stoeffern, Vice President of Moltke Lodge No. 14, Knights and Ladies of America, who mysteriously disappeared on Sept. 10, is prostrated with grief at his absence and refuses to be consoled. Miss Lill, who is in the employ of a family in Oak Park, cannot account for his disappearance. She will not believe that he has willfully left her, for he always seemed devoted.

Detectives are making a search for the missing lodge official. His absence has caused a number of his friends to believe that he might have been murdered for a sum of money he was expecting to receive from his relatives in Germany. The amount is $1,000, and is his share of the estate of his father, who died last July.

Inquiry at the hotel at Fifth avenue and Van Buren street, where Stoeffern told his friends he lived, failed to reveal any such name on the register. The clerk said he never heard of the man having a room at the hotel.

Miss Lill is about 30 years old and attractive. She alleges that the police of Melrose Park, whom she asked to assist her in locating her promised husband, gave her little encouragement, and says she will make no further efforts to find him even though she is nearly distracted. A reward of $50 has been offered by the society for information as to the whereabouts of Stoeffern.

Without a struggle you can own a diamond on our liberal terms. Lottie Bros. & Co., 103 State.

CHICKENS CAUSE A ROW.

NEIGHBORS COMPLAIN OF MR. TRAUB'S COLLECTION OF PETS.

Housewives Cause His Arrest on a Charge of Maintaining Unsanitary Premises, but the Alleged Offender, Being a Lawyer, Acquits Himself in Court — Prepares to Bring Suit Against Complainants on Grounds of Malicious Prosecution.

Why he should be drawn into court and compelled to answer to a justice for possessing a fine collection of white Plymouth Rock chickens and a handsome mastiff is a question that has been disturbing the peace of mind of Attorney Adolph Traub, 1174 Perry street. His knowledge of law caused him to secure an array of evidence that would have procured his release on a charge of burglary, and now he is preparing to bring suit against the city, represented by the Health department, the agent of the house which he occupies, and a half dozen of his neighbors, alleging conspiracy and malicious prosecution.

His neighbors say they object to the deep, exultant sound that emanates each morning from the vicinity of the chicken coops shortly after an able-bodied rooster has hopped down from his perch and given himself a preliminary shake. They find further cause for complaint in the resonant baying of the mastiff every time he is aroused during the night by some unusual sound. The City Health department joined in the general objection and ordered Mr. Traub to transfer his zoological collection to some more rural locality than Ravenswood.

Housewives Make Complaint.

The case is one that has attracted the attention of the residents of Ravenswood for several weeks. Some of the neighbors have taken sides, while others have refused to be drawn into the controversy. Nine wives signed a protest against the presence of the disturbing element, but when their nine respective husbands heard about it there was a sudden change of front, which ended in a refusal to participate further in the neighborly discussion of the rights of Mr. Traub's collection of pets.

According to the story which developed in Justice Hoagland's court the neighbors complained to F. J. Casey, 2244 Ashland avenue, agent for the house occupied by Mr. Traub. On his suggestion a petition containing a specific charge of unsanitary conditions about the premises was presented to the Health department. City Inspector Martin Madison was sent out to investigate. Inspector Madison, in his testimony at the trial, said:

"I went there on two occasions and examined the place. I stood on a garbage box in the alley back of the yard and counted seven dozen chickens. I could not see them all. While I was there I observed an obnoxious odor that made me faint. The dog barked all the time, making a loud and disagreeable noise that could be heard all over the neighborhood."

"You were in plain view of him while standing on the garbage box, were you not?" asked Mr. Traub.

"Yes!" responded the Inspector.

"Well, I keep him to bark when strangers are around," was the philosophical interpolation of the attorney.

Mr. Traub Victorious.

The inspector said he made another inspection from the garbage box on Oct. 2, and then ordered Mr. Traub's prosecution for maintaining unsanitary premises. In the meantime the Health department sent Mr. Traub an order commanding him to remove his chickens and dog, as they were public nuisances.

Realizing that he had a fight on his hands Mr. Traub summoned a surveyor and had him make a plat of the back yard. He had four views of the yard taken by a photographer and secured a half score of witnesses who live near him. The city only had the inspector with his report, which was not enough to convince the Justice, who dismissed the case with a statement that he could appreciate the pride Mr. Traub has in his pets.

SCHOOL BOARD TO SUE L ROADS.

Litigation to Be Begun Next Week for $1,325,145 Damages, Valuation of Twelve Buildings.

According to instructions issued yesterday by the Board of Education, Attorney Daniel J. McMahon will file suits next Wednesday against the four elevated roads of Chicago for $1,325,145, the amount of damage which the board claims has resulted to the school property of the city by the construction and operation of the elevated roads. The amount named represents the total valuation of twelve school buildings.

Figures for September show that 229,751 pupils attended the public schools during the month, as against 222,739 in September, 1899. Contracts have been let for an eighteen-room addition to the Avondale School, at a cost of $85,000. This will give room for nearly 900 pupils.

Lectures at the Art Institute.

Lorado Taft's course of ten lectures on "Modern Sculpture," open to members and students at the Art Institute, will begin next Friday at 4 p. m. and continue each week thereafter. The regular season of exhibitions, lectures, etc., does not open till later.

ABOLISH THE TRADE VOTE

CENTRAL LABOR BODY AMENDS ITS CONSTITUTION

Council Fails to Purge Itself of Politicians—Adds Clause Calling for Saturday Half-Holidays Entire Year—Declares Against Secret Conferences Between Contractors and Unauthorized Representatives of Unions.

The Building Trades council voted last night to abolish the "trade vote," which has been a source of constant friction and dissatisfaction in that body for years. The matter came up in connection with suggested amendments to the constitution of the council, and while considerable opposition developed against the proposed change from some of the smaller trades which have benefited from the vote, the sentiment that it had become an abuse which should no longer be tolerated was so pronounced the majority against its continuance was large.

The council failed, however, to purge itself of politicians, the postponed amendment to that effect being defeated by a decisive majority. There was only one other action of moment in connection with amending the constitution, and that was the addition of a clause calling for the enforcement of the Saturday half-holiday by every trade affiliated with the council during the entire year. The other amendments were of minor importance.

The council also put itself on record as opposed to unofficial secret conferences between representatives of the unions and the contractors, declaring it to be the sense of the body they be discontinued and that only the duly elected members of the Arbitration committees of the several trades be authorized to meet the contractors.

The trade vote, which was done away with, allowed but one vote from each of the trades represented, instead of from all the delegates to the council, and gave the smaller trades as much voice as the larger ones. Thus, the carpenters with 5,000 members, had no more voting strength than the paperhangers, with hardly 100 members, and had only one-fourth the strength of the four stone trades with only about 800 members.

Bridge Workers Protest.

A protest was received from the bridge and structural ironworkers calling attention to the violation of that clause of the constitution which provides that no trade shall have more than one officer in the fact the carpenters have two officers in President Schardt and Financial Secretary Brennock. Mr. Brennock's resignation was handed in at the last meeting of the council, but has not been accepted yet.

Dissatisfaction of Plasterers.

The plasterers' union, which withdrew from the council a week ago, is said to be greatly dissatisfied with the alleged failure of the contractors to cooperate with them in enforcing the clause in their agreement which provides that all non-union plasterers shall be required to send in their applications for membership within thirty days and pay $25 initiation fee. At the meeting of the plasterers last night it was decided to call for a meeting of the Arbitration committee, and if the contractors refused to act or fail to fully live up to the spirit of the agreement to declare the recent agreement off.

FIX BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

West Side Aldermen Agree on a Plan—City Fathers Out of Their Districts.

The West Side Aldermen held a meeting yesterday and adopted a redistricting plan for that division of the city. It is asserted that twenty-seven votes out of thirty-two will be cast for the proposed lines.

The ward boundaries as arranged are as follows:

Seventh—The river, to Morgan street, to Brown street, to Morgan street, and to Twelfth street.

Eighth—The river, to Laflin street, to Taylor street, to Throop street, to Twelfth street, to Morgan street, to Brown street, and to Morgan street.

Ninth—The river, to Hoyne avenue, to Cypress street, to Taylor street, to Laflin street.

Tenth—The river, to Kedzie avenue, to Twelfth street boulevard, to Campbell avenue, to Taylor street, to Cypress street, and to Hoyne avenue.

Eleventh—Taylor street, to Sibley street, to Harrison street, to Throop street, to Madison street, to Ada street, to Ohio street, to Paulina street, to Chicago avenue, to Lincoln street, and to Taylor street.

Twelfth—Twelfth street, to Campbell avenue, to Taylor street, to Kedzie avenue, to Madison street.

Thirteenth—Madison street, to Kedzie avenue, to Chicago avenue, and to Lincoln avenue.

Fourteenth—Kedzie avenue, to North avenue, to Milwaukee avenue, to Wood street, to Division street, to Ashland avenue, to Chicago avenue, and to Kedzie avenue.

Fifteenth—Kedzie avenue, to Division street, to the river, to Robey street, and to North avenue.

Sixteenth—The river, to Robey street, to Milwaukee avenue, to Wood street, to Division street, to Ashland avenue, to extension of Oak street, and to Chicago avenue.

Seventeenth—The river, to Kinzie street, to Ada street, to Ohio street, to Paulina street, to Chicago avenue, to Ashland avenue, to extension of Oak street, to Milwaukee avenue, to Chicago avenue.

Eighteenth—The river, to Harrison street, to Desplaines street, to Van Buren street, to Throop street, to Madison street, to Ada street, and to Kinzie street.

Nineteenth—The river, to Twelfth street, to Throop street, to Sibley street, to Harrison street, to Throop street, to Van Buren street, to Desplaines street, to Harrison street.

Twenty-seventh—North avenue, to Kedzie avenue, to Diversey boulevard, to the river, Norwood Park, and other suburbs.

Twenty-eighth—The river, to Forty-sixth avenue, to Lake street, to Kedzie avenue.

Thirty-fifth—Twelfth street, to Austin avenue, to North avenue, to Kedzie avenue, to Lake street, to Forty-sixth avenue.

Several Aldermen Left Outside.

Under this distribution three Aldermen are left outside of their wards.

Alderman Duddleston is cut off from his ward by one street. He owns a large residence at 44 Throop street. He was in the extreme eastern portion of the Eleventh Ward. By the redistricting plans he is placed in the extreme west of the Eighteenth.

Alderman Hurt and Alderman Byrne of the Ninth Ward find that the ward lines have moved past them and are several blocks farther west. Both will have to get into their ward if the plans be adopted.

May Abolish Twenty-second.

On the North Side the plans provide for wiping out the Twenty-second Ward. It is proposed to divide the ward by Wells street and to give part to the Twenty-third and part to the Twenty-fourth. Alderman Goldzier and Alderman Minwegan will have to draw lots for the holdover term.

A majority vote is claimed for the plans thus far formulated. Aldermen believe that the new lines will be adopted. Forty-four Republican votes are claimed for the passage of the plans and enough Democratic votes are said to be assured to adopt them over the Mayor's veto. The discontents are those whose homes are left outside their wards.

TREES THINK IT IS SPRING.

Sprouts and Buds Succeed Loss of Summer Foliage in Parks—Violets Blooming Along Desplaines River.

The remarkably mild weather of this fall has not only upset the calculations of the meteorologists but has confused trees and flowers into the belief that spring has arrived. Trees in protected spots, like Jefferson Park, have shed their summer foliage and are now developing sprouts and buds, ready to open in a day or two. In the wild woods along the Desplaines River violets are out in abundance, and other spring flowers are also coming up. Gardeners say that if the warm weather should continue for a week more lilac bushes will begin to form buds.

Staff Welcomes Editor Home.

The Inland Printer gave a complimentary dinner to its editor, A. H. McQuilkin, at the Monroe last evening. The dinner was planned by Henry O. Shepard, proprietor of the magazine, to mark Mr. McQuilkin's return from the South, where he has been for his health. About forty members of the staff were present. C. F. Whitmarsh acted as toastmaster.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

GIRL IN THE CHLOROFORM CASE, AND HER HOME.

[Residence of J. H. Harrington, whose adopted daughter, Lilian Hart, says Ed Keats was standing over her with a drug-soaked handkerchief.]

LILIAN HART FEARS PLOT.

INSISTS THAT ED KEATS TRIED TO CHLOROFORM HER.

Says This Is the Second Effort Since She Broke Engagement to Youth in Question — Awakened Thursday Evening to Find Man Standing by Bed—Screams Frighten Him into Flight Through Window—Warrant Sworn Out, but No Arrest Made.

Was Miss Lilian Hart, 38 Potomac avenue, dreaming on Thursday night, or was there a man in her room with a bottle of chloroform or some other drug and ready to murder or kidnap her? Miss Hart, who is the adopted daughter of J. H. Harrington, bailiff at the Cook County Jail, declares that it was a man and not a dream, and that the man was her former sweetheart, Ed Keats, son of ex-Alderman Keats, 10 Fowler street. Miss Hart and Harrington say that Keats has annoyed her ever since she broke her engagement to marry him three months ago, and that the alleged plot of Thursday night was the second of a similar sort within two months.

Miss Hart is 24 years old and good-looking. When she went to bed Thursday night at 9:30 o'clock Mrs. Harrington and her three daughters were still up, entertaining company in the front parlor. Bailiff Harrington does not go on duty at the jail until midnight, and he was at the Republican headquarters around the corner. Mr. Harrington's son, Edward, also was away.

Leaving a kerosene lamp burning in her room Miss Hart went to sleep. The room is on the second floor at the rear of the house, and has a window looking down on a shed. The girl fell asleep almost as soon as she retired. The Harringtons' company left the house, Mrs. Harrington went downstairs, and the three daughters sat on the front steps.

Sees Man Standing Over Her.

At 10:30 o'clock Miss Hart suddenly awoke. She says a man, holding a cloth saturated with some drug, was leaning over her. She screamed and the man started for the window, which he opened and jumped out. Miss Hart says she clearly recognized her rejected sweetheart, Ed Keats. She jumped out of bed and ran screaming downstairs, and within five minutes the whole neighborhood was awake. Mr. Harrington was sent for from Republican headquarters, and he started out on a hunt for the alleged intruder. There was no difficulty in finding how he got out of the house, as he had jumped clear through Mrs. Harrington's new croquet box in alighting from the shed.

Mr. Harrington, Jr., son, and some of the neighbors kept up the hunt all night. They notified the Rawson Street Police Station, and Lieutenant Kroll started several detectives on the search also. Mr. Harrington says he went to the Keats residence as soon as he heard of the trouble, but neither the police nor the neighbors made an effort to search the Keats' residence.

Miss Hart is an orphan, who has lived with the Harringtons nine years. She became acquainted with young Keats through the friendship of Keats Sr. and her adopted father. Both are politicians in the ward. Keats Jr. is 24 years old and a plumber.

Mr. Harrington Talks.

"I haven't a word to say against the Keats family," said Mr. Harrington last night. "They are my best friends. I have known for a long time that young Keats was infatuated with Miss Hart. They were engaged to be married at one time, but she did not like his associates and told him she would have nothing more to do with him. Since then, she has told me, he frequently has made threats against her. A warrant has been sworn out against him, and you can guess who swore it out. Who else could do it but the man who has been a father to her for nine years?

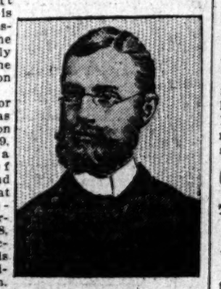
A month ago, according to Mr. Harrington, Miss Hart received a note summoning her, one evening, to a house where her brother was said to be ill. According to Mr. Harrington, she barely had reached the house when she saw young Keats enter. Her brother was not there, and she ran away.

Keats had not been arrested up to a late hour last night.

PROF. JAMESON ACCEPTS CHAIR.

Noted Eastern Authority on History Will Succeed Prof. E. Von Holst in University of Chicago Faculty.

The acceptance of Professor Jameson of Brown University of the position of head professor of history at the University of Chicago was received yesterday morning by Dr. Shepardson, Dr. Harper's secretary. President Harper is away at present, but he will formally announce the acceptance on his return.



Professor Jameson.

Professor Jameson was born at Boston on Sept. 19, 1859. He is a graduate of Amherst, and taught at Johns Hopkins University until 1888, when he accepted his present position at Brown. His agreement with Brown does not expire until next July, so that he will not be able to take up his new duties until Oct. 1, 1901. Professor Jameson is one of the highest authorities on history in the United States, and has been engaged in historical researches for the United States government a number of times. He is editor of the American Historical Review and of the Dictionary of American History.

DRIVEN OUT BY FLAMES.

EARLY MORNING BLAZE RENDERS TWELVE FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Fire Partly Destroys Old West Side Car Barns at Van Buren Street and Center Avenue—Communicates to Nearby Flat Building—Threatens Whole Block, but Finally Is Subdued—Total Loss Is Put at Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Fire breaking out shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the old car barns of the West Chicago Street railway at West Van Buren street and Center avenue destroyed the old-time landmark, and, spreading to the flat and store building adjoining it on the west, and belonging to C. Hutchinson, threatened the entire block. Twelve families living in the section of the three-story structure next to the barns were forced to flee into the street and lost all their effects. The loss for all concerned was $20,000.

For many years the car barns have been unoccupied, but recently it was made a storing place for wagons. Flames were first noticed coming from the rear of the building, and by the time the Fire department reached there it was a mass of flames.

The flames spread so rapidly that the occupants of the flat building at 418 West Van Buren street were forced to leave their property. The three nearest stores to the barns, together with the flats above them, were gutted by fire and water and are a total loss.

Following are those whose stores were burned: J. W. Johnston's saloon, J. W. Peterson's dry goods store, A. Goldbaum's grocery store.

Those who were forced to leave their homes were: J. Johnston, Michael Hock, Mrs. Anna Baines, Miss Martha Gunn, A. Goldbaum, Mrs. Mary McConnell, Mrs. Edward Young, Charles Klein, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. John McHenry, Mrs. Ada Sample, and A. C. Peterson. All of the occupants of the building had losses amounting to from $200 to $300.

After it was thought the flames were under control they again broke out in the rear of the flat building, and for a time it was feared that structure would be destroyed.

RATES TWO DETECTIVES AS "SNEAK THIEVES" IN WELLINGTON HOTEL.

Landlord Gage Administers Scathing Tongue-Lashing to Alleged Officers Who Represent Themselves to Be Central Station Detectives.

Two men claiming to be police detectives were ejected from the Wellington Hotel last evening after a stormy encounter with Proprietor A. S. Gage, who accused them of being sneak thieves. To the proprietor the men gave their names as Detective Sergeant Joseph J. Dubach and J. P. McGrath, and claimed that they had been assigned to the hotel on a case by Chief Kipley. Shortly after 8 o'clock the two men entered the hotel and inquired of Clerk A. S. Jago if a certain woman was there. On being informed that no such person was stopping there the men took a seat in the lobby.

Proprietor Gage meanwhile was walking near his sleeping apartments on the third floor of the hotel when he was attracted by the barking of a pet dog belonging to his wife. Gazing in the direction of the door, Proprietor Gage alleges he saw a man dart away from the door at the barking of the dog. The man, who later claimed to be McGrath, was led down-stairs by the proprietor and was joined there by his companion. The two men received a scathing tongue-lashing from the proprietor and were ordered out of the hotel.

"The way in which you started when the dog barked," said Mr. Gage to the alleged McGrath, "and your actions in general lead me to believe you are sneak thieves, and I shall consider you as such until you prove otherwise."

Detective Sergeant Joseph Dubach could not be found last night, and at his home, 6353 Champlain avenue, his wife said that he was on night duty and would not be home until late. At the home of James P. McGrath, 9743 Avenue H, South Chicago, Mrs. McGrath refused to awaken her husband, who she said was asleep.

Chief Kipley said: "No men were sent by me to the Wellington Hotel, and I do not know why two police should have been there. Dubach and McGrath, however, have good records, and if they were in the hotel I am sure they had good reasons for being there."

CRITICISM NOT BY THE SYNOD.

Two Members Only and Not the Organization as a Body Criticised Wisconsin University.

Censure of the Wisconsin University by two members of the Wisconsin Presbyterian Synod was made to appear in a headline in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as emanating from the synod as a body. As most of the members of the synod took no part in making the criticism and deplored the incident, the error in THE TRIBUNE, due to negligence, was particularly unfortunate and calls for this correction.

Health Notice! Use Platt's Chlorides to disinfect house drains, water closets, sinks, etc.

MAY IMPRISON MONEY-LENDERS.

David B. Weber and S. C. Kanter, Chicago Credit Co., in Contempt of Court.

WILL NOT GIVE UP BOOKS.

Commissioners Are Determined and Judge Dunne Will Decide Matter Today.

LUDWIG BLAMES LINDBLOM.

A penalty for contempt of court will be imposed upon David B. Weber and Samuel C. Kanter of the Chicago Credit company unless they produce their books for use in the investigation of police examination frauds. The money lenders refused yesterday to submit their records after a subpœna had been served upon them by Detective Stible of Central headquarters. They will be summoned to appear before Judge Dunne today to answer why they should not be imprisoned for contempt of court.

The money lenders objected that the subpœna which had been served upon them was too general and was a "dragnet." If Judge Dunne decides that a more specific subpœna, stating the books desired, should be issued, that will be done.

"If that is done," said Attorney Moritz Rosenthal, who represents the money lenders, "we shall either deliver the books or give our reasons for not doing so."

Implicates Other Firms.

Additional evidence given to the commission yesterday indicated that other money-lending firms had been concerned in the case. A police sergeant gave the commission a letter which he received from S. A. Lewinsohn, a loan agent with office in the Masonic Temple, on June 13, three days before the Lieutenants' examination. It read as follows:

Please call and see us this afternoon at 1 o'clock on a matter of the utmost importance to you. S. A. LEWINSOHN.

The sergeant was ill at the time, and he did not visit the money-lender. He stated that he never had been connected with Lewinsohn and did not owe him money. The Commissioners have the assurance that other sergeants who received similar notices and who visited Lewinsohn as requested will divulge what was proposed by the money-lenders.

Will Insist on Books.

The Commissioners intend to force the Chicago Credit company to deliver its books for examination. Attorney Rosenthal stated in refusing to give them up that he understood that criminal proceedings were planned to follow the investigation by the Civil Service commission, and that his clients intended to avail themselves of every legal technicality in defending themselves.

"In taking such an attitude the company simply is contumacious," said Attorney Fyffe.

"We want your books to prove or disprove the statements of Miss Knabjohann," said Commissioner Ela. "We understand that the company boasts of having 1,400 policemen on its books. We intend to find out what inducements, if any, were offered these policemen to enter a conspiracy."

"We intend to find out whether the young woman spoke the truth," said President Lindblom, in further explanation of the attorney. "The attitude which the company has adopted leads us to believe that she has. Otherwise you would produce the books."

Until the commission can secure the books of the company by

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR THE POLE.

William Ziegler to Fit Out Elaborate Expedition to the Arctic Regions.

E. B. BALDWIN AS HEAD.

Director of Present Venture Former Companion of Peary and Other Explorers.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 12.

Plans an Expedition to Search for Pole.

"I intend to plant the Stars and Stripes on the north pole if it costs me a million dollars to do it!" was the declaration made tonight by William Ziegler in the parlor of his residence, 624 Fifth avenue. "The pole can be reached," continued Mr. Ziegler, "and I am fully determined that so far as I am able to forward the enterprise, with all the means at my command, the glory of reaching it shall rest with America."

Mr. Ziegler is many times a millionaire. He was formerly a resident of Brooklyn.

He expressed regret that publicity should be given to his plans at the present time. He frankly admitted, however, that he had made preparations for an attempt to reach the north pole, and that the expedition would be an entirely American enterprise.

He said it was his intention to purchase and equip two ships, which will go north in company, with the understanding that one of them shall remain during the first winter in the highest attainable latitude, while its consort returns to load with fresh supplies and act, if necessary, as a relief ship.

The expedition will be under the command of Evelyn B. Baldwin of Illinois, who was a member of the Peary expedition in 1893-'94. Mr. Baldwin was also a member of the Walter Wellman expedition, which spent the winter of 1898-'99 in Franz Josef Land. He is the author of a book on arctic exploration.

Among the passengers who arrived today on the Germanic were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan E. Cameron. The couple have now completed their wedding tour around the world. Mrs. Cameron is a daughter of the late Lawrence Turnure and Mr. Cameron is a son of Sir Roderic W. Cameron. They were married here on Sept. 18, 1899.

Frederic Scharn, Accused of Murder, Acquitted.

Frederic Scharn was today exonerated by the Coroner's jury for the murder of his sister. The verdict found that Katie Scharn, his sister, was killed by a person or persons unknown. In spite of this exoneration, young Scharn is still in his cell in the Tombs. The custom in this country is that if the Coroner's jury finds a man guilty of murder he is held for trial, and if it exonerates him he is held anyhow to await the action of the grand jury. The charge on which Scharn is held is the alleged larceny of a watch from a fellow-tenant in the house in which he and his sister were living when she was murdered on Aug. 18 last. The Coroner made a plea to Scharn to clear himself of the suspicion cast upon him, but on advice of counsel he refused to go on the stand.

Falls Through Skylight to Death.

Henry W. Lovell, 50 years old, fell from the second floor to the ground at 72 Reade street at 9 o'clock this morning and was instantly killed. Mr. Lovell was the representative here of a Lynn, Mass., shoe factory. A friend from Boston called to see him today and they stood talking near the skylight on the second floor. The skylight is raised only two feet from the floor and Mr. Lovell sat on the edge of it. As he became interested in the conversation he slid back, the glass broke, and he went over backward, landing upon his head.

Bids for the construction of twenty engines for use in the passenger and freight departments will soon be opened by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company. The specifications call for some locomotives which are likely to break the record for size and capacity to haul big loads. It is expected that the cost will be on an average of $16,000 per engine.

Heavy Gain in Registration Helps Republicans.

Splendid promise of Republican victory is indicated in the figures of the first day of registration by the voters in the five boroughs of the consolidated city. Compared with the first day of 1898, it beats the record in every Assembly district in Manhattan and the Bronx, and in all the Congressional districts which embrace these divisions of the Greater New York. The ratio of increase in the voting population is not equal to the ratio of the increase of registration.

From up the State the news is that the increase in registration is equal, and, in many instances, greater in proportion than in New York City. All the Republican districts show a remarkable gain over the registration of four years ago and far beyond the expectations of the Republican campaign managers.

William Barnes, chairman of the Republican State Executive committee, said tonight that he believed the heavy registration was particularly significant. In 1896, when the registration was unusually heavy, President McKinley routed Tammany Hall and carried New York County. Reports from all the larger cities up the State were received at Republican State headquarters showing an unusually heavy registration everywhere.

Richard Croker, however, was equally positive that the gains made today in registration were Tammany gains.

Evanston Youth's Bride Asks Her Marriage Annulled.

George Campbell Lawrence of Evanston, Ill., the Harvard junior who married Antoinne Savelli, a chorus girl, faced his father today. Lawrence says he will shoot himself if he is separated from his wife. Mrs. Lawrence says she will not enter into any family in which she is not wanted and that she has instructed District Attorney Gardiner, as her counsel, to begin proceedings for the annulment of the marriage.

Father, son, and son's wife met here today and had a long conference. Mrs. Lawrence afterward said to her friends:

"His family wants time to think it over. George is a splendid boy, and I'm not going to ruin his chances. We will get this marriage annulled and the romance will be forgotten."

One of the Rice Wills Offered for Probate.

One will of Millionaire William E. Rice was offered for probate today, and at the same time a certified copy of another was sent to Captain McClusky for publication at his discretion by Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, attorneys for the Texas heirs, and for Captain James A. Baker, an executor in both instances. The one offered for probate is dated Sept. 28, 1896, and leaves the bulk of the estate to the William M. Rice Institute in Houston, Tex. The other, dated June 30, 1900, leaves all of the estate, estimated at $10,000,000, excepting about $500,000 in bequests, to Lawyer Albert T. Patrick absolutely.

The will offered for probate is a rambling document containing several blanks for names never inserted. It is said to be in the handwriting of John D. Bartine of Somerville, N. J., who, with William M. Rice Jr., a nephew, and Captain Baker, is named as an executor. It is witnessed by W. O. Wetherbee and W. F. Harmon, both of Brooklyn.

The second, or "Patrick will," as copied for Captain McClusky, is quite a model of testamentary phraseology. Each of its four pages is signed by the testator and the two witnesses, Morris Meyers and David C. Short. As already told, it largely increases the legacies to relatives and adds half a dozen not named in the first will.

William Schreiber Reported to Be Under Arrest.

A telegram from Summit, N. J., tonight says the Chief of Police there has received a report that William Schreiber, the defaulting bank clerk who had robbed the Elizabethport Banking company of Elizabethport, N. J., of more than $100,000, had been captured today at New Providence. Another discovery was made today at the Elizabethport Bank, which increases the stealings of Defaulter Schreiber to $109,716. It was reported tonight that one or more persons familiar with the affairs of the bank were suspected of having been confederates of Schreiber and that arrests might be expected shortly.

Asks Damages from a "Razorless Shave" Company.

Asserting that he suffered "great bodily discomfort and distress of mind in that he was unable to affiliate with his friends, but became the subject of their ridicule and laughter," Edwin E. Hooper, a well-to-do lumber broker of Baltimore, blessed—or cursed—with a superabundant beard, has brought suit in the City Court for $2,000 damages against a "razorless shave" company.

Hooper on June 10 last was at the Astor House. Walking up Broadway he saw advertised a cream guaranteed when rubbed on the face and washed off to shave the stubbiest beard off as clean as the best razor.

Delighted at the prospect of banishing his daily shave, Hooper bought some, took it to the Astor House, and tried it. Two minutes later he was screaming with pain, and bell boys were scurrying for hot water, cold water, and various other things, for, so says the complaint drawn up by Lawyer Edward A. Scott of 108 Fulton street:

"His face became sore, swollen, and unpicturesque, causing the plaintiff to suffer great and excruciating pain in his head and face, thus making him sick and preventing him from attending to his business."

A bet of $1,000 even was reported to have been made today on the result of the Presidential election between two members of the Stock Exchange. The wager was to the effect that Bryan will have the smallest proportional vote in the Electoral College of any Presidential candidate in the history of the country.

Campaign Committee Disavows Invitation to Altgeld.

The Kings County Democratic Campaign committee is greatly annoyed by the persistence of the Workingmen's league of Brooklyn in bringing ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois to Brooklyn. It is officially announced today that Mr. Altgeld does not speak under the auspices of the committee and that they know nothing about the meeting. The Workingmen's league is composed of extreme Bryanites, like Andrew J. Boulton. It was announced this morning that the meeting might be called off, but nevertheless cards were being distributed at the junction of Fulton, Adams, and Willoughby streets announcing that Altgeld positively would speak in Brooklyn tomorrow night.

Parrot Belonging to the Rev. Mrs. Hannaford Lost.

"I put an advertisement in the paper in hopes that it might lead to the recovery of my pet parrot," said the Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford in her home today. "The bird really is as much the property of Miss Ellen E. Miles, who lives with me here, as mine. It was presented to her four years ago by Mrs. St. John Gaffney, and Miss Miles generously presented me half the parrot."

"Yes, it can speak twenty languages, but not all of them correctly," interposed Miss Miles. "We never kept it in a cage except when it was naughty. It always sulked until we unlocked the door. Then it would shriek 'Ah, ha! Here we are again. I'm a good parrot now!'"

"Mrs. Hannaford, who is a genuine minister, you know, tried to teach the parrot to say 'Bless the Lord,' but all the parrot would say was 'O, go to the devil.' Mrs. Hannaford kept at her task, however, and I really think that is why the parrot flew out of the window," added Miss Miles smilingly.

Lipton Challenge to Be Taken Up Next Wednesday.

The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for another series of races for the America cup, which arrived here today on board the steamer Germanic, was received by J. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht club, at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Oddie said the challenge would be considered at a special meeting of the club called for Wednesday evening of next week, and that its text will not be made public until after that meeting.

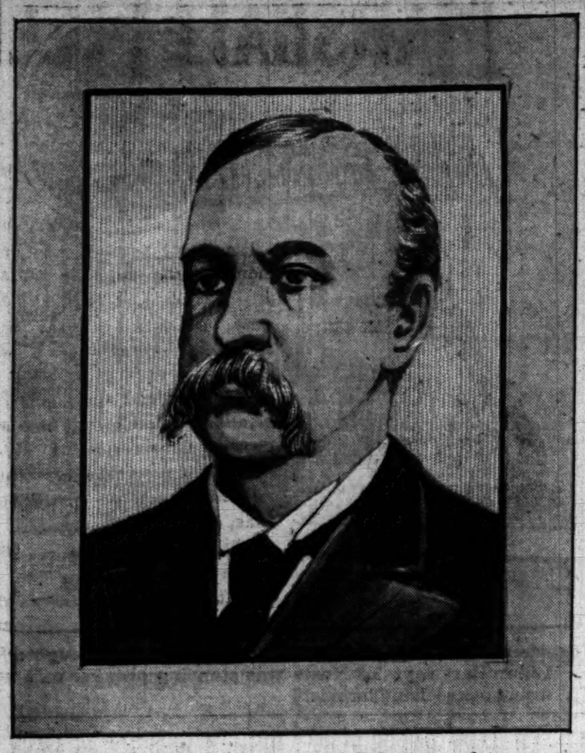
Releases Baron Held as Fugitive.

Judge Dunne has released Baron Hans von Kettler Eifeld, who for five days has been in custody at the County Jail on a fugitive warrant charging him with having obtained $500 on false pretenses in Toledo. A letter making the charge was the only proof, and in ruling on the habeas corpus petition the court held that not sufficient warrant had been shown for the prisoner's further detention.

Officers of College Clubs to Meet.

A meeting of the officers of Republican College Clubs organized in Cook County, will be held in J 34, Great Northern Hotel, at 2 p. m. today.

SECOND AMERICAN MEMBER ARBITRATION BOARD



United States Judge George Gray of Delaware, who was appointed yesterday by President McKinley to the International Arbitration Tribunal provided for by the Hague conference. Ex-President Harrison is the other member.

TRY TO ASSESS POLICE.

DEMOCRATIC WORKERS BUSY IN HEIDELMEIER'S DISTRICT.

Seek to Swell Campaign Fund by Soliciting $10 Contributions from Detectives and Patrolmen—Inspector Refuses to Believe Report—President Lindblom Will Investigate if Specific Information Is Supplied—Men Refuse Donations.

During the last few days a number of detectives and policemen of Inspector Heidelmeier's district have been approached by Democratic party campaign managers and urged to contribute $10 each to the campaign fund. In several cases the men have refused to pay what they call unjust assessment for the interests of Democracy. They have remained silent, and the detectives who were asked to give money declined to let their names be published, fearing the power and influence of Democratic officials might result in the loss of their positions. In arguing against the attempt at taxation the police of the North Side say they receive no benefit in paying the money, and that the salary they receive has to be used for the support of themselves and families.

When asked about the matter yesterday Inspector Heidelmeier said he was unaware that anything of the sort had been attempted or was going on in his division. He did not believe it, he said, and asserted that it would be stopped if he found that the men under him were being asked to contribute part of their pay.

President Lindblom Indignant.

President Lindblom of the Civil Service commission was indignant when informed of the attempt to secure tribute. He said that no one who gave the name of the person or persons that asked for funds for the Democrats would be in any danger of losing his position.

"This thing comes up before nearly every election, but so far our work to discover those who have tried to secure money has been futile. Only last week we were informed of the attempt at assessing employés of the city, but could do nothing on account of not receiving specific cases. The matter should be given publicity, and it would have the effect of stopping the soliciting of money. If the commission is informed of the parties attempting such a thing we will make a rigid investigation and endeavor to secure their prosecution."

Policeman Asked for $10.

A policeman who was called into the office of a Lieutenant of a station on the North Side and asked to contribute $10 talked of how he had been approached, but declined to allow his name to be used. He said: "I was called into the office of my superior and asked by a person whose name I do not know to give $10 toward the Democratic campaign fund. I refused and said I could not afford it. I have heard of a number of other men of North Side police stations being asked to give money. It is an outrage and should be stopped."

METHODISTS LEAD IN THE NUMBER OF CHURCH MEMBERS IN EVANSTON.

Census Just Completed Shows the Denomination Has Almost One-fourth of the Whole—Catholics Are Next in Point of Numbers.

Evanston's church and Sunday school census was finished yesterday. The canvass was taken in such a way that the population of the city was not obtained, as sometimes a whole family was listed as preferring a certain church without the number of the members being ascertained. The census has been taken not for the purpose of finding out who are members of each church, but to ascertain those who have a preference for a certain denomination, but have not affiliated themselves with it, and to discover children who do not now attend Sunday-school. There is no intention of proselyting, but each pastor will look after those who have a preference for his church. The results were as follows:

Number of church members	8,735
Number of children between the ages of 4 and 21	5,264
Whole number, including adults, attending Sunday school	4,304

A table was prepared by the committee in terms of percentage of the whole number of cards turned in, telling the preferences of those not affiliated with any church. It follows:

Methodist	24.74
Catholics	17.42
Lutheran	12.70
Presbyterian	11.41
Episcopal	8.59
Baptist	6.22
Congregational	5.84
Christian	1.10
Christian Science	0.99
Swedish Mission of Friends	0.04
Evangelical	0.87
Volunteers	0.30
Unitarian	0.28
Salvation Army	0.28
Swedenborgian	0.13
Universalist	0.04
No preference	4.68
No information	5.37
Total	100.00

Man Shot with Air Gun.

Charles A. Thomas, 5877 Prairie avenue, was mysteriously shot with an air gun yesterday afternoon. Thomas was standing in front of 487 North Paulina street when he felt a stinging sensation in his left eye. At the same moment a buckshot fell to the sidewalk. Another shot struck him in the left temple. He went to the County Hospital, where the doctors said the condition of the eye was serious, but it is not thought he will lose the sight of it. Thomas believes that the shots were fired by boys who were shooting birds.

THIRTY FOR HALL OF FAME

CONTEST OVER PLACES ON ROLL OF HONOR IS CLOSED.

George Washington Alone Secures the Full Vote of the Judges—Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster Come Next on List—Ballots of Absentees May Add Five More Names—Foreign Born Americans May Secure Enrollment in New Building Now Planned.

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Selection of names for perpetuation in the Hall of Fame was concluded today when the judges chosen by the New York University Senate announced thirty names which had been selected out of the 252 originally submitted. Though the standard of eligibility had been placed at fifty-one votes, only thirty of the nominees reached that standard, and their names alone may be inscribed on the tablets. Five other names secured enough votes to make them eligible provided they received the unanimous vote of the three judges yet to be heard from.

Complete List of the Selections.

Following is a complete list of those chosen, with the number of votes they received out of the total of ninety-seven cast:

George Washington	97	Nathaniel Hawthorne	72
Abraham Lincoln	96	Robert E. Lee	69
Daniel Webster	96	Peter Cooper	68
Benjamin Franklin	94	Horace Mann	67
U. S. Grant	92	Henry Ward Beecher	66
John Marshall	91	Eli Whitney	66
Thomas Jefferson	90	James Kent	65
Ralph Waldo Emerson	86	Joseph Storey	64
Henry W. Longfellow	84	John Adams	61
Washington Irving	82	William Ellery Channing	58
Jonathan Edwards	82	John James Audubon	57
David G. Farragut	79	Elias Howe	53
Samuel F. B. Morse	79	William Morris Hunt	53
Henry Clay	74	Gilbert Stuart	52
George Peabody	72	Asa Gray	51

The Senate, acting under the rule of the Hall of Fame, will take action in 1902 to fill the vacant panels belonging to the present year, twenty in number.

Second Hall of Fame Planned.

Acting on representations from Harvard University the Senate of the New York University presented to the corporation a plan by which a memorial similar to the Hall of Fame shall be erected for names other than those of native born Americans. It is proposed to build a new edifice to be joined to the north porch of the present hall, to contain space for not over thirty panels, ten to be devoted to the commemoration of ten foreign born Americans who have been deceased at least ten years, an additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. Chancellor McCracken said that unless the new hall were built some of the most distinguished artists would not be eligible.

The judges who voted against the name of Benjamin Franklin were President Day of Syracuse University, W. M. Sloane of New York City, and Chief Justice R. F. Taylor of Florida.

Five More Names May Be Added.

The five names which may be added by special action of the Senate are William Cullen Bryant, John C. Calhoun, and Andrew Jackson, with 49 votes each, and John Quincy Adams and James Madison, with 48 votes each.

John Quincy Adams polled his lightest vote from the Chief Justices, only eight of the twenty-three selecting his name. Patrick Henry, the orator of the revolution, failed of election, his name receiving only 30 votes. Not one publicist, editor, or author cast his vote for the author of the Monroe doctrine. His was the only name which a whole class of judges failed to consider.

Of the noted Americans added yesterday to the roll for the Hall of Fame, George Washington alone secured the full vote of the judges. Sketches of the lives of those chosen follow:

George Washington, first President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., on Feb. 22, 1732. He died at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14, 1799. He early evinced a taste for military affairs, but began his active career as a surveyor. At the age of 19 he was made Major of militia, and in the French and English war he gained renown on the side of the English, rising to the command of Colonel. After the close of the war he was a prominent member of the Virginia House of Burgesses until the revolution, when he was made Commander-in-Chief of the American army. After the treaty of peace with England, Washington retired to his estates, but was soon called upon to return to public life as President, being elected unanimously in 1789. He was again chosen President in 1793.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., on Feb. 12, 1809, and died in Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1865. His early life was passed in Illinois. He studied law and began the practice of his profession at Springfield, Ill. He was a member of the State Legislature for several terms and served one term in Congress. He joined the Republican party and was made its candidate for Senator against Stephen A. Douglas. The noted debates of the campaign directed attention to Lincoln and he was given the nomination for President by his party and was elected. He was reelected in 1864, but was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth soon after his second inauguration.

Daniel Webster, statesman, was born in Salisbury, N. Y., in 1782 and died in 1852. He was educated at Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1801. He studied law and soon became one of the ablest members of the profession in the country. He entered Congress in 1813 from New Hampshire. He afterwards removed to Boston, where he was successively chosen Representative and United States Senator. His debates in Congress with John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay brought him enduring fame.

Benjamin Franklin, statesman and philosopher, was born in Boston in 1706 and died in 1790. He learned the printing trade at an early age, working for his brother. He ran away from home and went to Philadelphia, getting work at his trade. Eventually became the owner of a newspaper and active in political life. He was at different times Postmaster at Philadelphia and Deputy Postmaster General. Franklin gained his greatest fame as a diplomat, representing the colonies on missions to England and France. He had a large share in framing the treaty of peace with England in 1783.

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, was born in Shadwell, Va., in 1743, and died in 1826. He was educated at the College of William and Mary. He adopted the profession of law. He became prominent in State and national politics and was one of the committee of Congress to draw up the Declaration of Independence. He wrote the famous document.

Henry Clay, statesman, was born in Hanover County, Va., in 1777, and died in 1852. His early education was limited. He first entered the United States Senate in 1806 to fill an unexpired term, and at once took an active part in the debates. He was again sent to the Senate in 1809 and afterwards to the House of Representatives, of which he repeatedly became Speaker.

John Adams, second President of the United States, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1735, and died in 1826. He was sent to Harvard, graduating there in 1755. He became a lawyer and took a prominent part in public affairs growing out of the troubles with England. He wrote much on constitutional questions and was sent to the Continental Congress, where he became a leader. He succeeded Washington as President in 1796.

William Morris Hunt, artist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1824, and died in 1879. He was educated at Harvard, entering the Royal Academy at Düsseldorf in 1846. He afterwards studied under Couture, Millet, and Barbizan at Paris. In 1855 he returned to the United States.

POLICEMEN SWEEP THE STREET

Crowd Applauds Three Officers of Maxwell Street Station as They Are Busy Removing Rubbish.

Uniformed policemen cleaning and sweeping a public street was the sight provided by Captain Wheeler of the Maxwell Street Station for the approval of the public yesterday.

For days the doughty Captain has been viewing the condition of the street in front of the station with disgust. Street cleaners have been few and far between, and the thoroughfares had gradually acquired several layers of dirt. The Captain, after wearily waiting for the much needed cleaners, finally decided that "patience had ceased to be a virtue," and yesterday detailed Officers Finerty and Fahey and "Sam" Wilson, driver of the patrol wagon, as a cleaning squad.

A curious crowd gathered as the men started their work and encouraged every effort. When Captain Wheeler saw the improvement which resulted he declared a similar detail would be made daily.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 349 Marquette Building, Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

STYLISH GARMENTS for GIRLS

On the Cloak and Costume floor we show today some new things in Misses' Suits and Girls' Reefers, etc. Every item here offered is worthy of special consideration.

Misses' Blouse Suits, in red, blue and brown zibeline; revers, belt and cuffs trimmed with taffeta silk, tailor-stitched; jacket lined throughout with taffeta silk; skirt has three knife plaits on either side of the front; band of taffeta silk around the skirt about nine inches from the bottom; tailor-stitched; made by men tailors in our own factory. (See cut.) **$20**

Girls' Sailor Suits. We call attention to one special number, taken from the best line of blouse suits ever shown in Chicago. It is made of red, blue and brown serge; sailor collar trimmed with braid, and tailor stitching; silk emb'd figure on guimpe.

Prices: 4 years, $5.00; 6 years, $5.75; 8 years, $6.50; 10 years, $7.25; 12 years, $8.00.

Girls' One-piece Cashmere Dresses, in a very new and attractive style; trimmed with narrow bands of velvet ribbon and clusters of tucks.

Prices: 6 years, $8.25; 8 years, $9.00; 10 years, $9.75; 12 years, $10.50.

Girls' Reefers, of plaid back materials; collar, revers and cuffs showing handsome plaid on reverse side. Very special values, $10.00 and $10.75.

Misses' Box Coats, in oxford, blue, brown, and black cheviot; lined with satin, **$15.00**

Misses' Automobile Coats, in oxford, blue, brown, and red cheviot; lined throughout with tailor serge, **$23.50**

REJECTS 40 CENT RATE.

GAS PATRONS OFFER TO PAY BILLS ON NEW BASIS.

People's Company Refuses Settlement for September, with Statement That Injunctions Will Be Fought Out in Courts—President Billings Declares Consumers Contented with One Dollar Price as Long as It Is Uniform—Rumors of Peace Denied.

Efforts made by over 200 patrons of the People's Gas Light and Coke company yesterday to compel the company, under temporary injunctions granted by the Circuit Court, to accept 40 cents in payment for every 1,000 feet of gas used, were met by the refusal of the company to receive the money. The payments were offered on September bills, on which the company had charged the $1 rate. The company's charge in each case had been reduced 60 per cent, and the bills were presented in a batch by Attorney Henry R. Platt, counsel for the complaining consumers.

The company refused to accept the money offered, with the statement that the injunctions would be fought out in the courts, and that until the result of such action the bills against the complaining consumers would be held against them as debts.

C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's company, made an announcement defending the $1 rate. "The wholesale issuance of injunctions by the Circuit Court will not harm our case," said Mr. Billings, "because we simply shall fight the suit out on one case. One dollar is a fair price for gas. Consumers are contented with this rate as long as they are satisfied that no one else is getting a lower rate. This agitation against the People's company has been brought about only because of the rate war on the North Side. The People's company manufactures and sells illuminating gas of twenty-four-candle power at a net rate of $1, and it will be found upon investigating that all other large cities are paying as much or more for their gas."

Prices of Gas Elsewhere.

Mr. Billings' statement of the net and gross price of gas in twenty-two cities follows:

City.	Gross.	Net.
New York	$1.10	$1.05
Brooklyn	1.10	1.10
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00
Baltimore, Md	1.25	1.25
Boston, Mass	1.00 to $1.60	1.00 to $1.40
St. Louis, Mo	1.10	1.00
Buffalo, N. Y	1.20	1.00
San Francisco, Cal	1.50	1.50
Washington, D. C	1.25	1.10
New Orleans, La	2.50	2 to 35% dis.
Minneapolis, Minn	1.50	1.30
Pittsburg, Pa	1.20	1.00
Louisville, Ky	1.50	1.50
Detroit, Mich	1.15	1.00
Kansas City, Mo	1.10	1.00
Rochester, N. Y	1.40	1.25
Denver, Colo	1.35	1.25
St. Paul, Minn	1.50	1.30
Syracuse, N. Y	1.30	1.30
Memphis, Tenn	3.45	...
Los Angeles, Cal	1.60	...
Omaha, Neb	1.45	1.35 to $1.15

More Temporary Injunctions.

Seventy-six more temporary injunctions restraining the People's company from interfering with the meters of consumers who refused to pay more than the 40-cent rate were granted yesterday. Attorney Platt said 200 new applications for injunctions would be filed today. "We are going to keep it up until everybody in Chicago who wants 40-cent gas can get it," said Mr. Platt. "No matter what course the gas company pursues it cannot compel us to pay more than 40 cents for the gas used during the existence of the injunctions."

Rumor of Settlement.

Common rumor was yesterday that steps toward a settlement of the rate war on the North Side had been taken by the People's company and the Ogden company. This rumor gained credence in many quarters, but was denied on good authority. The effect of a settlement, as construed by cheap gas agitators, is that it would prevent the court from granting further injunctions, and would end in a victory for the gas companies and the establishment of a high price of gas.

"It would put a stop to the 40 cent rate," said Attorney Adolph Moses, "but it would not interfere with the plans of the Citizens' committee to get the State's Attorney to start quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of the consolidation act by which the People's company exists."

People's Stock Shows Gain.

Trading in People's Gas stock in New York amounted to nearly one-fifth of the total trading on the exchange. As compared with the previous day's net gain of three points, there was shown a further net gain of 1½ points. The close was within one-half point of the high figure. A rumor on Wall street was that the injunctions obtained by consumers were the only thing in the way of a settlement of the rate war.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM R. OMOHUNDRO, Chicago, died yesterday at the Chicago Hospital after an operation. The funeral will be held today at his late residence, 4400 Lake avenue, at 11 a. m., and the body will be cremated at Graceland. Mr. Omohundro was 39 years old and a patent attorney. A widow and a daughter survive him.

BARAK RUDD, Joliet, Ill., died at his home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning of a complication of diseases. He leaves a widow and six children. Mr. Rudd was born in Vermont in 1812 and came to Joliet in 1837. He was married in 1834 to Livonia L. Atwood of Onondago County, N. Y., and last March they celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their marriage. There are eleven grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

Gives Verdict Against City.

By the verdict of a jury before Judge Haney the estate of Mrs. Mary E. McShane has been awarded $3,000 damages for property injuries suffered by the premises at 104 Forty-seventh street by the erection of the Forty-seventh street viaduct of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company in 1895. The verdict is against the city, the railway companies which were joined in the action as defendants having been dismissed from the case.

"Garland" Stoves and Ranges were awarded highest prize at Paris exposition 1900.

Saturday October 13.

Until recently 16 ounce fabrics were used for fall overcoats; now we use chiefly 22 and 23 ounce goods.

Not too heavy when you need an overcoat at all, heavy enough for late season wear; hang better, wear better.

Same old light weight prices; $15 to $32, with satisfaction guaranteed.

New fall suits of a quality and style not to be concealed by anything less than our overcoats.

F. M. ATWOOD

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

Great Rock Island Route

OCTOBER 16TH...

CHEAP ROUND TRIP RATES —FROM— CHICAGO TO POINTS IN

KANSAS $15.00
NEBRASKA $15.00
OKLAHOMA $17.00
INDIAN TERR. $17.00
And to certain points in TEXAS $20.00
COLORADO (DENVER, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPGS.) $27.00

Corresponding round trip reductions from interior Illinois points.

Take advantage of these rates and examine the lands in Oklahoma, where three reservations will be opened next spring. 2,000,000 acres available for public entry. The Rock Island is the ONLY LINE reaching these reservations.

City Ticket Office, Marquette Bldg., cor. Adams and Dearborn Sts.

DEEDS FOR LAND GIVEN BLUE ISLAND CITIZENS SAID TO BE VALUELESS.

Trade for Real Estate in Lamar and Barton Counties, Mo., and Are Told Later Government Still Owns Property—Suit Follows Transaction.

Property-owners of Blue Island, Ill., are excitedly discussing what is said to be an extensive Missouri land swindle. It is alleged that many of the wealthier, together with some of the poorer, residents and farmers who live west of the town have traded their Cook County property for land in Lamar and Barton Counties in Missouri, only to find that their deeds are worthless. The persons who are said to be swindled are:

Christopher Richter, grocer and butcher, 261 Collins street, Blue Island.
John Haffner, sauerkraut manufacturer, 453 Greenwood avenue, Blue Island.
Ira Henson, farmer.
Fred Cloit, farmer, Mason's Corners.

The man who is charged with making the deals that have deprived the four of their Cook County property is Lincoln L. Whitson, an attorney, real estate agent, and insurance solicitor, with an office at 315 Western avenue, Blue Island.

According to the stories told by Richter and others numerous deals were made for the Missouri property, and Whitson delivered deeds. Last spring the County Treasurers of Lamar and Barton Counties were asked to forward the annual statement of taxes. They replied that the writers were not owners of the land, and that it was still the property of the United States government, having never been preempted or homesteaded.

Because of this suit was brought against Whitson by Christopher Richter on Sept. 17 in the form of a petition to the Circuit Court Judges. In this petition Richter shows that he purchased his Blue Island property on Sept. 13, 1892, and that after improving it by erecting a house and barn its value was $3,500. On July 13, 1899, Richter declares, he gave Whitson, or rather transferred to him personally, a deed to his Blue Island property, and received in return a warranty deed signed by C. L. Stinton and wife, who occupied the Missouri land.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Half Fare Plus $2.00

To nearly all points in Arizona, Arkansas, British Columbia, Canadian Northwest, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming via the

Chicago Great Western

Tickets on sale October 16, November 6 and 20, December 4 and 18, 1900. No tickets less than $9.00. Children half rates. For full information and assistance address or call on

C. D. DUNANN, Ticket Agent Chicago Great Western Railway, 113 Adams Street, Chicago.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

HATS KNOX Fall Shapes Ready. Quality best—styles correct. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 157 State-st.

GIRLS

Suits and Girls' Reef-

ibeline; revers, belt and
out with taffeta silk; skirt
around the skirt about nine

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$23.50

BER 16TH...
CHEAP
TRIP RATES
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PERFECT
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Fall Shapes Ready.
Quality best—styles correct.
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157 State-st.

FEAR TROUBLE AT HONGKONG.

British Infantry and Artillery Sent to the Main Land to Be in Readiness.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

Reform Flag Raised by the Chinese and Canton May Be in Danger.

NATIVES INCITED TO REVOLT

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Oct. 13, 3 a. m.—The situation in the southern provinces is showing increasing gravity, and Great Britain has already taken measures to cope with any possible outbreak within the territory under British influence.

A dispatch from Hongkong, dated yesterday, says: "A British expedition, consisting of the Twenty-second Bombay Infantry, with artillery, is going to the Kowloon Hinterland, though the district is reported quiet."

"The reformer, Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei Chou, on East River. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed that the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei Chou is to denude Canton of troops so that they can seize the city."

Rebels Hold Six Cities.

A dispatch to the Times from the same source, sent yesterday, says: "The situation in Wei Chou prefecture, east of the river, is serious. In six districts the cities are in the hands of rebels. A considerable part of the troops has been withdrawn from the protection of Canton to quell the disturbed districts.

"If an outbreak should follow in Canton its suppression would be difficult.

"The officials have subscribed $1,200 to assist homeless converts.

"Inflammatory placards are still appearing in the streets."

Says Court Is Still Fleeing.

Dr. Morrison, the Times correspondent, telegraphing from Pekin, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 11, says:

"As was expected, the news of the expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu has impelled the court to continue its flight to Singan-Fu, thus increasing the difficulty of maintaining the present dynasty on the throne.

"Imperial decrees thank Russia for withdrawing the troops from Pekin. Such decrees would only be possible in China, which sets its favor on Russia for her withdrawal from Pekin after looting all the treasure available, and balances it against the military occupation of the entire Province of Manchuria.

"The Chinese officials declare that stringent orders have been sent to provincial officials not to oppose the advance of the allied columns.

Mikado Advises Kwang Su.

A Times dispatch from Shanghai, Oct. 12, says: "It is reported on good authority that the Japanese Emperor, in reply to the Chinese Emperor's appeal, counsels immediate return to Pekin, the expulsion of reactionaries, and the appointment of able and progressive statesmen.

"Advices from New Chwang report that the Russians occupied Mukden on the 3d of October without loss, and also that the Russian customs flag was hoisted instead of their naval flag over the New Chwang Custom-House."

APPROVE OF RUSSIAN IDEA.

Berlin Government Favors Plan of Referring Questions to The Hague Court.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The proposal of the Russian government that, in case of protracted divergence of views regarding equitable indemnities, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration at The Hague, is regarded as the most important recent development in the Chinese situation. Nothing was known publicly in Europe concerning it prior to the publication of President McKinley's answer to the note of M. Delcasse.

Most of the papers comment unsympathetically upon the suggestion.

Germany looks upon the report of the death of the Empress Dowager as a new Chinese intrigue.

A high official of the Foreign office asserted today that a telegram had been sent to the Chinese government demanding direct information as to whether the Empress Dowager is dead. No reply has been received, and the Foreign office draws the conclusion that the Chinese government is kept informed as to the plans of Tsze Hsi An.

The German Foreign office is not satisfied with the list of culpables supplied by the Chinese government. "The list is notoriously incomplete," said an influential official today, "as it omits at least a score of prominent persons who were active leaders in the massacres of foreigners. This is borne out by all the legations and by the Consular reports from China. It is borne out by Mr. Conger's statement."

Keep Imperial Treasury Filled.

A Shanghai dispatch, dated Oct. 11, says the Chinese customs bank has remitted 300,000 taels to the imperial treasury and is preparing to send more.

Think Trouble Will Follow.

Another dispatch received here today from Shanghai says a serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's headquarters in Tien Tsin of the revolutionary movement at Canton. A false alarm on Oct. 7 caused the Chinese officials there to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory.

The Yang-tse Viceroys, the dispatch adds, openly affirm that they will oppose any advance of the Germans into Shan Tung Province.

Think Edict a Farce.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A dispatch received by the Havas agency from Tien Tsin says:

"The general opinion of those knowing Chinese ways is that the order for the punishment of the high officials, contained in the edict of Oct. 1, will not be executed. The edict is insincere.

"It is affirmed that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to reject all demands for territorial compensation and other war indemnities.

"The troops at Pekin are suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery."

Carrier Pigeon Is Found.

A carrier pigeon, with a silver ring attached to the right foot bearing the inscription, "N. H. 44,736," was found on Thursday morning on the lake shore near Ravenswood. The bird is being cared for by Walter A. Koinig, 1811 North Hamilton avenue.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

SCENE OF REPORTED REBELLION IN CHINA.

Map showing location of Kwang Si province, where Gen. Su has requested 100,000 troops to quell an uprising of large proportions aimed at the Manchu dynasty.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU TO FIGHT.

French Premier Prepares for Attack on Ministry He Expects in the Chamber.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Grace Corneau.]

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Premier Waldeck-Rousseau intends to make a desperate fight to uphold the policy of the Cabinet in the Chamber, and it is announced that he will make a great political speech outlining the program of the Cabinet before the Chamber begins its actual work.

Change of Generals in China.

General Frey, the commander of the French marine brigade in China and prominent in the affairs at Tien Tsin, has asked to be relieved from service there and ordered back to France on account of ill health, but it is rumored, however, that the War office is not pleased with General Frey's work during his command at Tien Tsin. General Bouguie, who is named as his successor, sails on Nov. 3.

Promises to Treat Kruger Well.

The chances that Kruger will be allowed to land at Marseilles seem brighter tonight. In an official note issued by Minister Delcasse he says that if the President wants to land he will be treated with great respect.

Name Churchill for Cabinet.

The French forecast of the new English Cabinet gives the Colonial office to Winston Churchill, as a compromise, to satisfy the pro-Boer elements in England, Churchill being known to have a just estimate of the Boers.

ANNULS AN OLD CONCESSION.

Venezuela Rescinds Contract with Syndicate of Minnesota Men for Mining Rights.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 12.—The government has annulled the concession of the Orinoco company, alleging non-execution of contract. The company, which has headquarters at Faribault, Minn., and which is capitalized at $30,000,000, was granted in 1883 a concession of 10,000,000 acres of land situated in the Orinoco district.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—Two or three years ago the Faribault company sold its interests to a new corporation, of a similar name, consisting almost entirely of New York men, and since that time the Faribault company has paid no attention to the former concession.

ELECTIONS ARE NEARLY OVER.

Only a Couple of Score of Places in Parliament Are Yet to Be Filled.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The results of yesterday's elections, given out this morning, give the Unionists an additional four gains and the Liberals three, their respective totals of gains being 34 and 32. The total number of members of Parliament elected is 625, as follows:

Ministerialists	383
Opposition	242

Only a couple of score of elections remain to be decided. There were twenty-nine polls today, including the western division of Monmouthshire, where the sitting member, the Rt.-Hon. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal, is opposing I. Gardner, Conservative. There will be eight pollings tomorrow and a few scattering elections next week.

KAISER'S MOTHER QUITE ILL.

Dowager Empress Frederick's Illness Reaches an Acute Stage, but Improvement Is Expected.

KRONBERG, Prussia, Oct. 12.—The Court Marshal of Dowager Empress Frederick announces that her Majesty's illness has reached the acute stage during the last few days, but that in the opinion of her medical attendants her condition may shortly be ameliorated. Professor Renvers of Berlin has been summoned to attend her.

TRANSVAAL AGAIN A BUYER.

Fraser & Chalmers Company Resumes Shipments of Machinery to South Africa.

Shipment of mining machinery to south Africa has been resumed by the Fraser & Chalmers company. Thousands of dollars' worth of machinery which could not be delivered because of the Boer war is now going forward, and new orders from the Transvaal region are coming in rapidly. The big plant is taxed to its capacity and there is business enough in sight to keep the establishment busy for months.

The breaking out of the war in south Africa found the Fraser & Chalmers company with immense orders for mining outfits for that region on its hands. The effect of the conflict was to stop all operations in the Transvaal region and to prevent the delivery of all orders for machinery not already shipped, while a large amount of that which had been shipped could not be delivered after its arrival in south Africa.

So long as the issue of the war was uncertain the mining industry was at a standstill. The developments in the Transvaal recently have changed this, however, and with the prospect of an early resumption of business in the mining region, under British rule, the company has begun to feel the effects of returning prosperity.

"We have renewed the shipment of machinery to south Africa, but not to all of the ports, however," said Joseph C. Watkins of the company yesterday. "There are some ports to which as yet we cannot ship. But consignments for Delagoa Bay, East London, and Port Elizabeth are being sent forward.

"Orders from that country are coming in again, also, and the indications are that the Transvaal will soon enter upon an era of prosperity such as it has never known before. We are already crowded with orders and the plant is running to its full capacity."

LONDON TO HAVE A MILLS HOTEL.

American Syndicate Will Build Huge Structures for Use of Workingwomen.

SITE ALREADY SELECTED.

Conan Doyle Defeated for Commons by Poster Calling Him a Jesuit.

CLEVER RUSE OF CONSTABLE

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Arthur L. Clarke.]

LONDON, Oct. 13, 3 a. m.—American enterprise continues to make itself felt in London, and the latest venture is announced in one of the morning papers, which says that a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia millionaires, including Russell Sage, Hetty Green, and James J. Hill, has decided to erect in the center of the English metropolis a large hotel on the Mills plan for the exclusive accommodation of working girls.

A celebrated New York architect has been in London for several weeks selecting and securing an option on the site. The one agreed upon is described as being at a point near where the Yerkes underground crosses the "tuppenny tube." The hotel, which is to be run as an investment rather than for charity, will be as high as the authorities will allow.

It is to have broad halls and staircases, airy rooms, and plenty of closets. It is to be steam heated and electric lighted, with a Turkish bath and swimming tank in the basement, besides a gymnasium, billiard-rooms, parlors, and a ballroom. In fact, the institution will be finer than any hotel now in London and on a higher grade than the Mills hotels in New York.

Will Not Be Expensive.

The prices to be charged, however, will be extremely moderate, and as low as the cheapest Bloomsbury boarding-house. According to the architect, all the syndicate wants is annual dividends of 5 per cent on the property.

The architect says: "We will have a resident woman manager, and there are to be just enough rules to insure its being as wholesome as a seminary, while the guests will have every freedom that honorable women can possibly desire.

"The young women will be the paying guests in this Adamless Eden, but there will be enough reception-rooms to insure sufficient privacy to men callers when approved of."

Poster Defeats Conan Doyle.

Conan Doyle, it seems, was defeated for Parliament through a false poster spread broadcast throughout Edinburgh on the morning of election. The poster, which was printed in large letters, declared that Doyle was not only a Roman Catholic but a Jesuit in disguise, and was also scheming to undermine the church in Scotland. There was no time to deny these statements to the workmen, who surrounded the placards and departed to the polling stations, where they voted against the gallant doctor. Doyle's party made a gallant effort, but Doyle was beaten by 368. The successful candidate denies all complicity with the poster and ascribes it to a supporter with more zeal than either fairness or discretion. Dr. Doyle takes his defeat good naturedly.

Andrew Carnegie has given $3,750 towards the foundation of a scholarship in connection with the commercial classes of the Halifax technical school.

Butchers in Championship.

In Ipswich will be seen an international bullock and sheep butchering match on Thursday. The contestants are Paul Tetzel of Chicago, the recognized world's champion, and Frank Worth of Ipswich, who has a record of dressing a bullock and sheep and then running a mile under half an hour. The stakes are $250 a side.

Constable's Clever Ruse.

Head Constable Sparkling of Wycomb managed a clever coup on the toughs of his district during the election yesterday.

Fearing serious disturbances, he swore in sixty special constables, and these included forty of the toughest characters in town.

He marshaled the force at 7:30 in the morning and put it under lock and key until required. It is needless to say it was not required.

Gift from German Emperor.

The German Emperor has presented the University of Oxford a handsome volume containing several plates of the mausoleum of the late Emperor Frederick.

Buys Horses for Japan.

Viscount Fujinami, Master of the Horse to the Mikado of Japan, is now in England to buy horses for the royal stables. He said yesterday:

"I was in England thirteen years ago and bought a number of horses for his Majesty's stud. The experiment was a complete success. Our native horses are small but hardy, and this mixture with English and Scotch horses produces most satisfactory results."

Thugs Terrorize London.

For the last fortnight rival gangs of thugs in north London have caused a reign of terror by promiscuous shooting at one another and assaults and holdups upon all descriptions of strangers. The record for the last week shows three murders, all the victims being peaceable citizens. The police are not of sufficient numbers, and as usual the London "bobby," being unarmed, is unable to cope with the situation. Yesterday, however, the authorities under heavy pressure from the press adopted what they consider vigorous measures to stamp it out by stationing armed detectives throughout the district.

SHAH MEANS TO WRITE A BOOK.

Ruler of Persia Declares His Intention of Telling Narrative of His Travels in Four Languages.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by W. L. Hubbard.]

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—The Shah of Persia left Buda-Pesth this morning at 11 o'clock for Teheran, whither he goes by way of southern Russia. The Hungarian Minister, President von Szell, and other officials accompanied him to the depot, the public acclaiming him along the entire route. The Shah expressed his delight over his European trip and declared his intention to write a book descriptive of his travels, which he will have translated immediately into Hungarian, French, and German.

Plan to Guard Turkish Border.

From Constantinople comes the information that Russia and Turkey are considering the building of a chain of blockhouses along the Russian-Turkish border. This measure is to be taken to prevent the recurrence of misunderstandings which last year frequently arose owing to the flight of Armenians and other Turkish subjects across the border from Turkey. It is proposed to connect the blockhouses by telegraph with the military posts already existent on the border and place the entire chain under the control of the commander of the border service.

Russia, it is said, favors the project, but is waiting the opinion of war experts before giving its sanction.

Zeppelin to Try Again.

It is reported here tonight that Count Zeppelin will make another ascension in his airship at Friedrichshafen next Monday.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Greve's Ointment is a grateful relief for muscular pains and all skin irritations.
Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health, rosy cheeks and happiness.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW | GOOD CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14th ST. | GOOD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS—Saturday, Oct. 13.—For Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenco Marques, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for France, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close tomorrow at 12 p. m., via S. S. Deutschland.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 7 a. m. and 1 and 6:15 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close today at 12 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via Mobile, final close Wednesday at 6 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS—For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily at 2 p. m. and 9 p. m.; final close today at 9 p. m.

For Australia, Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver, B. C., final close Oct. 15, 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Ackerman, Fred, 42; 503 W. 63d-st., Oct. 9.
Bloum, Egmond, 5; 11743 Sangamon-st., Oct. 11.
Bowen, Lizzie, 84; 2338 Dearborn-st., Oct. 10.
Carmody, John E., 49; 923 54th-ct., Oct. 11.
Deal, John, 55; 181 N. Union-st., Oct. 10.
Daly, Bridget, 54; 1208 Stone-av., Oct. 9.
Dufrane, Era V., 15; 11835 Wallace-st., Oct. 11.
Feeney, Patrick H., 42; 112 W. Erie-st., Oct. 11.
Gangola, Alosy, 21; 48 Sloan-st., Oct. 11.
Hansen, Nellie, 26; Cook Co. Insane Asylum, Oct. 11.
Halqwist, Natty E., 28; 8418 Green Bay-av., Oct. 11.
Hansen, Nick, 7; 8839 Buffalo-av., Oct. 12.
Mulcahey, Mary, 44; 2579 Throop-st., Oct. 10.
Nitsch, John, 46; 150 Evergreen-av., Oct. 12.
Omohundro, William R., 39; 4400 Lake-av., Oct. 12.
Pearson, Joel, 28; 202 Orleans-st., Oct. 11.
Pierce, Helen M., 61; 6835 Stewart-av., Oct. 9.
Rochs, J., 41; 235 Walnut-st., Oct. 11.
Swiklinski, Leon, 10; 43 Caplon-st., Oct. 11.
Sana, Josefa, 26; 2213 50th-st., Oct. 11.
Shymaiak, Joseph, 45; 812 17th-st., Oct. 10.
Schultz, Wilhelmina, 54; 1053 Avenue L, Oct. 11.
Shelter, Christ, 51; 2561 Calumet-av., Oct. 11.
Seibert, Killan, 77; 538 Clybourn-av., Oct. 10.
Townsend, Samuel, 24; 2919 Clark-st., Oct. 11.
Venturo, Luigi, 10; 169 Forquer-st., Oct. 12.
Walschein, Martin W., 52; 671 Halsted-st., Oct. 11.
Zirkel, Carolina, 32; 618 Union-st., Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

CONE—George W. Cone, aged 63 years. Funeral from late residence, 3925 Vincennes-av., 2 p. m. Sunday. Interment at Oakwoods. Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

KING—Thomas E. King, late Secretary to Vice President Illinois Central Railroad, suddenly, Oct. 9. Funeral services Saturday, at 10 a. m. from 4227 Cottage Grove-av. Burial private.

MOLNAR—Emilie Falk Molnar [nés Steiner], at Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany.

PENFIELD—Friday, Oct. 12, Lucy B. Penfield. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, from residence, 849 Seventy-second-pl.

DEATHS.

OMOHUNDRO—W. R. Omohundro, beloved husband of Bessie C., Oct. 11, 1900, aged 39 years. Funeral from residence, 4400 Lake-av., Sunday, 10 a. m. Private.

SEIDENSCHWANG—Katie Seidenschwang, aged 29 years. Funeral from the residence of Alois Biron, 173 Crystal-st., at 1:30 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 13, 1900.

VAN COTT—Warren S. Van Cott, Friday, Oct. 12, 1900. Funeral private, from the home of his brother, E. G. Van Cott, 4227 Lakewood-av., Rogers Park, Saturday, 3 p. m. Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

WALL—William Henry Wall, beloved husband of Mollis Wall (nés Quaker), and brother of John, James, and Lawrence Wall, Mrs. Jane Burke, and Mary and Nellie Wall. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, from his late residence, 2351 Union-av., at 9 a. m., sharp, to Nativity Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday, light northeasterly, shifting to southerly, winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair Saturday and Sunday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday, southeasterly winds.

North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, variable winds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Greve's Ointment is a grateful relief for muscular pains and all skin irritations.
Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health, rosy cheeks and happiness.

Place of observation. Time taken; Oct. 12, 8 p. m.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.92	74	82	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	30.04	52	74	S.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.04	54	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlantic	29.92	54	56	N.E.	.63	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.98	64	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.54	54	60	Calm	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.84	58	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	62	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Boston	30.00	60	76	W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.96	62	66	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.64	50	64	W.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.94	62	78	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.96	64	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.02	60	62	E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.00	58	68	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.02	60	68	N.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.98	62	78	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.98	58	68	S.	....	Clear
Denver	29.88	68	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.00	60	70	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.04	60	68	S.	....	Clear
Dodge	29.96	62	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.00	60	70	S.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.86	54	68	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.86	74	78	S.	Tr.	Rain
Edmonton	29.58	48	60	N.W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.84	78	82	E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.02	54	66	W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.02	56	68	S.	....	Clear
Havre	29.70	54	70	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.78	54	68	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	29.84	60	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.96	64	68	N.	Tr.	Clear
Jacksonville	29.76	70	80	N.E.	.42	Rain
Kansas City	30.00	62	70	E.	....	Clear
Landers	29.84	58	64	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.96	62	70	E.	Tr.	Clear
Los Angeles	29.80	64	72	W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.96	54	64	W.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.98	62	68	N.	.04	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.58	54	68	W.	....	Fair
Milwaukee	30.02	58	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.78	48	60	S.	....	Clear
Montgomery	29.90	60	62	N.	.70	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.58	56	64	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.96	60	62	N.	.34	Fair
New Orleans	29.90	68	70	N.W.	....	Clear
New York City	30.02	64	70	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.94	64	68	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
North Platte	29.92	66	82	S.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.96	68	76	E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.96	66	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.06	54	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.90	70	76	N.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.02	60	66	N.E.	....	Clear
Philadelphia	30.02	64	68	E.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.02	62	66	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.88	68	76	E.	....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	29.66	54	64	S.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.78	62	80	N.E.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.80	62	72	W.	.02	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	66	72	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.92	54	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	62	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.00	58	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill	29.98	62	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo	29.98	62	68	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.94	62	66	N.	.10	Clo'dy
Washington	30.02	66	68	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
White River	30.02	46	68	Calm	....	Clear
Williston	29.72	60	70	S.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.80	50	64	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 E. Madison street Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—4 a. m., 61 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 62; 10 a. m., 62; 11 a. m., 63; 12 m., 64; 1 p. m., 65; 3 p. m., 66; 6 p. m., 65. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.51.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE WOMAN'S FOURTH WARD BRYAN CLUB is given the use of the Democratic Clubhouse, 3340 Indiana-av., for a meeting Oct. 18, 8 p. m. Good speakers will be in attendance.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Paris Originality—American Taste

To the millinery millions, *everything* that comes out of Paris is GOOD. *In reality*, Paris patterns must be selected with extreme care, and very few are acceptable in their *entirety*, judged by our standards. But the Parisian *chic*—the *inimitable* touch—the tasteful effects gathered from this hat and that and manipulated by our clever designers—for these we are indebted to the *modistes* of the gay capital.

For several years, the inclination toward Our Own creations in preference to the imported pieces has been growing more noticeable. We take *the best* and leave the rest. The extravagances—the *outre* features—*the impossibilities*—these are spared you, without any sacrifice of tone, of chic or elegance.

For the important fashion events of the immediate future, we have been preparing for some time. Cases of exquisite Toques, Theater Hats and other Evening Headpieces evidence our efforts. Parisian originality and American taste are *admirably* blended in these productions.

ILLINOIS
Jackson Blvd., bet. Wabash and Michigan.
THE OPENING EVENT.
MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1900.
JULIA MARLOWE
In Clyde Fitch's Original Play, BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
SATURDAY MATINEES ONLY.
During this engagement no performances will be given on Sunday nights.
Box office opens at 9 a. m. Seats and boxes may be reserved two weeks in advance.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
EDGE OF CHINA . . . Oct. 15, 16, and 20
MOKI LAND . . . . . Oct. 25, 26, and 27
PARIS EXPOSITION . . . Nov. 1, 2, and 3
WONDERS OF THESSALY . . Nov. 8, 9 & 10
OBERAMMERGAU . . . Nov. 15, 16, and 17
COURSE TICKETS, $4, $3, $2, and $1. HOW ON SALE.
SINGLE TICKETS, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c, on sale Monday, Oct. 15.

HARLEM RACE TRACK—Oct. 8 to 27.
Six or more races daily, commencing at 2 p. m. Music by Banks Cregier's orchestra. Take Elevated Specials direct to track at Lake and Clark St. station, at 12:10, 12:35, 12:50, 12:57, 12:55, 1:01, 1:15 stopping at all loop stations, leaving Randolph st. and 5th Av. 15 minutes later. First train returning will leave after fifth race stopping at all loop stations. Take Madison st. car, Av. and Halsted St. Metropolitan "L" or Pacific Av. and Van Buren St. at 12:40, 12:55, 1:06 stopping at all loop stations, leaving Franklin and Van Buren Sts. 15 minutes later, connecting with Suburban Electric at 40th St. direct to track. Twelfth Street Electric Specials direct to track without change from 12:30 to 1:15 P. M. at short intervals. Madison and Halsted cars transfer to surface Electric at 40th St. direct to track. Fare on special trains, round trip, 25c. Admission $1.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
LAST TIMES—MATINEE TODAY. ROLAND REED IN A MODERN CRUSOE.
TOMORROW NIGHT
BROADHURST'S LATEST COMEDY... THE JACK HOUSE THAT BUILT
WITH ITS ALL-STAR CAST.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Evenings at 8—Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2—ANNUAL BENEFIT of the
Policemen's Benevolent Assn.
JACOB LITT'S
SHENANDOAH.

STUDEBAKER Castle Sq. Opera Co.
Mich. Blvd., next to Auditorium. Tel. Har. 1066.
LAST 2 TIMES—MATINEE TODAY.
Sousa's Comic Opera..... El Capitan
Nights 25c to $1. Mats.—Wed. 25, 50c; Sat. $1.50, 75c
Next Week—LITTLE TYCOON. Seats on Sale.

DEARBORN STOCK COMPANY
MAT'S DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
NEXT WEEK
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

POWERS' Mat. Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MAT. TODAY . . . . RIP VAN WINKLE
Tonight, THE RIVALS.
Next Week—Mon., Tues. and Sat Eves., "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "Cricket on the Hearth." Wed. Eve., "The Rivals." Thurs. and Fri. Eves. and Wed. and Sat. Mats., "Rip Van Winkle."

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL
New Show Today!
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c
Orchestra reserved. Washington street, opposite City Hall.
Isham's Big Musical Farce Comedy,
KING RASTUS
Headed by the Famous Star, BILLY KERSANDS.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
THE GIRL WITH AUBURN HAIR.
(Singing "The Holy City.")
LOTTIE GILSON and J. K. EMMET
AND EIGHT OTHER BIG ACTS.
Next Sunday—A BIG SPECIAL BILL, closing the season.

HOPKINS
Farce Comedy from the French,
IN PARADISE
Vaudeville—Carroll Johnson, Baby Lund, Sugmoto Japs, and the Polyscope Presenting Galveston Disaster Pictures. Two Shows Daily.
ALWAYS 15—20—30—CONTINUOUS.

GREAT NORTHERN Evenings, 25c 50c 75c
LAST DAY OF THE PANTOMIME.
25c Mat. Today. Humpty Dumpty.
Geo. H. Adams, the Famous Clown.
Sun. Mat., Richard Golden, OLD JED PROUTY.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee and Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—90 Exits.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN MAVOURNEEN.

CAFE MONROE Monroe Street, bet. Clark & Dearborn.
TO-NIGHT and Every Evening and After the Theater from 11 to 1 a. m.
Banks Cregier's Grand Orchestra
25—PIECES—25

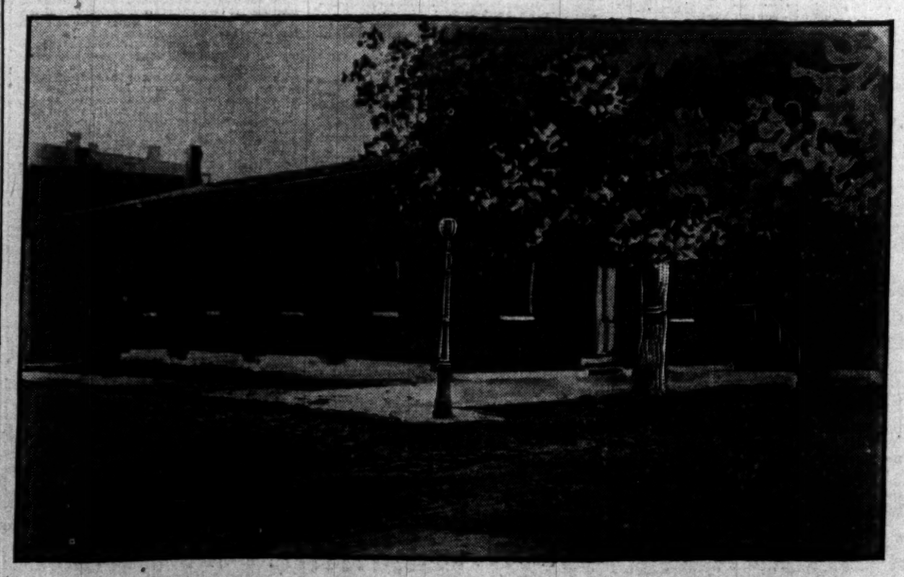
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Gus Williams. Lasky's Burlesque Troupe—7
May De Sousa and Chorus of 50 Will Sing.
Ald. Coughlin's Song "Dear Midnight of Love."
Mark Sullivan. Mr. & Mrs. Dan Hiatt.
Sisson & Wallace. Platt & Rutherland.
Mr. & Mrs. Budworth. Samuel Siegel.
Herman Spilk. Weston & Wallace Co.
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Wade. Two Comers.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

SAM T. JACK'S Madison near State Tel. Central 1570
Chicago's Original Home of Burlesque.
Two Big Shows every day at 2 and 8.
PHIL. SHERIDAN'S
City Sports—Bedouin Arabs.
PRICES—10—20—30.

MIACO'S TROCADERO State & Van Buren Tel. Har. 2087
Only Ground Floor Burlesque House in the city.
STAGE ALWAYS FILLED WITH LOVELY WOMEN
Mat. Daily, Prices 10, 20, 30, 50. Smoke if you like.
THE BEST YET.... Vagabonds Burlesquers

BULBS AND PLANTS
Grown for Winter Bloom.
Vaughan's Seeds 644 & 66 Randolph Chicago 146 & 148 W. 5th St. New York

FORMER EPISCOPAL CHURCH TRANSFORMED INTO A PIE FACTORY.



St. Matthew's Reformed Episcopal Church, which for over twenty years has stood at Larrabee street and Kemper place, has been transformed into a pie factory. G. W. Leiper and G. C. Kaniper have leased the building for five years.

At one time a fairly numerous congregation used to worship in the old church

REAL GAMES BEGIN TODAY

HARD BATTLES ON THE GRIDIRON BOTH EAST AND WEST.

Maroons Are Expected to Encounter Fierce Resistance at the Hands of the Minnesota Team at Minneapolis —Northwestern Meets Indiana and Wisconsin Plays Beloit—Pennsylvania and Brown to Measure Strength—Other Contests.

TODAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES.

Chicago vs. Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
Northwestern vs. Indiana, at Evanston.
Wisconsin vs. Beloit, at Milwaukee.
Michigan vs. Case, at Ann Arbor.
Illinois vs. Knox, at Champaign.
Notre Dame vs. South Bend Athletics.
Pennsylvania vs. Brown, at Philadelphia.
Harvard vs. Columbia, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Dartmouth, at Newton.
Princeton vs. Naval Cadets, at Annapolis.

Real football will be played today for the first time since the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin brought the season to a close late last fall. Several good games are scheduled for this afternoon, both in the East and in the West, but the most important is the meeting between Stagg's maroons and the University of Minnesota eleven at Minneapolis. This contest may fall below expectations. Chicago may run over the gophers and win an easy victory, but the general expectation runs otherwise, and in advance the game is regarded as a possibly severe test of Stagg's team. A good game is anticipated because Minnesota thus far has run up good scores against opponents of some merit, doing much better in this particular than in its early contests for several preceding seasons, and because reports of a strong team have emanated from the institution for several weeks.

Minnesota has as a coach Dr. Williams, a man who not only is regarded as a fine teacher but who is said to adopt methods quite similar to Stagg in handling his men. Should Minnesota hold the maroons to a close score it would be hard to infer whether it was because of the gophers' strength or the maroons' weakness. Should Chicago win hands down the adherents of the maroon would be jubilant, and hope would picture Stagg's team as again among the strongest in the country. Should Chicago meet defeat it would be a bitter disappointment, although many followers of the game not particularly friendly to the university profess they would not be at all surprised at such an outcome.

Of not so much general interest, but of much local concern, is the match between Northwestern and University of Indiana at Evanston. The Indiana team has been strong for several seasons, having ranked close to both Notre Dame and Purdue last year. Luckily for the purple the report of Elliot's injury proves to have been exaggerated and the end will play in today's game. Hollister's men should win today, but it will be a good test of their ability.

Wisconsin is likely to meet a stubborn foe in Beloit. In fact, it is said the latter team thinks it has a fair show of winning today's game. Nothing has been going a little slow with his team, but the chances are his men will be forced to do about to their best in today's game.

In the East the important game, from a Chicago standpoint, is the meeting between Pennsylvania and Brown, since Chicago meets both of these teams the next fortnight. Last year Brown caused a sensation by tieing the Quakers, but this season it is thought Penn is stronger and Brown weaker.

Columbia, ever since its defeat of Yale last year, has occupied a bigger place in the football world perhaps than it has deserved, and the game between Harvard and Columbia today is regarded as of importance; but the chances are the crimson will crush Columbia although it has been content with small scores thus far.

The naval cadets at Annapolis usually have a good team, but thought they will accomplish anything more than give the Tigers good practice.

STAGG'S MEN READY FOR GAME.

Chicago Team in Minneapolis to Play Minnesota Today.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Coach Stagg and twenty-two husky young men arrived in Minneapolis this morning and went immediately to the West Hotel, where they were put to bed for a couple of hours' rest. The men appear to be in excellent physical condition and are perhaps a trifle lighter than Minnesota. Stagg took the men for a walk through the university grounds and over Northrop Field before dinner. In the afternoon they were put through some secret practice in signal work mostly.

Stagg said, in speaking of tomorrow's game, that he had not talked the matter over with his team to any great extent. "I am not in a prophesying way," he said, "and don't know how the boys feel about the game tomorrow."

The Minnesota team is still in the country going through some rigid paces, but it is expected to reach home this evening. Professor Jones, who returned from the secret practice, addressed a students' mass-meeting this morning. The enthusiasm ran high and President Northrop spoke encouraging words to the students. Professor Jones stated that Dr. Williams was almost certain of victory, but refused to give out any definite information as to the players' conditions.

Captain Page, who has been playing end, probably will go in at center and Aunne will play end. This change will strengthen the team materially, as its weak point has been at the ends. Page has been putting up a poor game at that position and Aunne showed up in baseball form in the game last Saturday.

It is understood both Stagg and Williams have some something new in the way of plays in football work and just what developments will arise from these innovations cannot be determined. The game promises for a prestige it has lost in the last few years.

W. Heffelfinger, the veteran Yale player, will umpire the game. The referee has not been decided upon. The lineup will be as follows:

Chicago.	Positions.	Minnesota.
Dodson	C. E.	Fee
Page	L. E.	Gilman
Flanagan	L. G.	Flynn
Speik	Center	Page
Mueller	R. G.	Mueller
Atwood	R. T.	Tweet
Rich	R. E.	Doble
Kelly	Quarter	Keinholtz
Eiford	F. B.	Hoyt and Smith or Steele
Steele	H. B.	Harris at halves and Black undecided.
	Knowlton at full.	

The betting along the first of the week was 8 to 1 that Chicago's team would be pulled down to about 10 to 6, and Chicago admirers are a little chary at that. A number of even money bets to the effect that Minnesota will score have been made.

INDIANA TEAM AT NORTHWESTERN.

Hollister's Men Prepared to Meet Hoosiers This Afternoon.

Northwestern will play Indiana this afternoon on Shepard Field. A report has reached Evanston saying the Hoosiers are not as strong as they used to be, and if this is true the purple team ought to win an easy victory.

Hollister has had his men working hard on the offensive plays during the last week and he expects them to have better formations than those used last Saturday against Rush Medical. Special attention has been given to the methods of stopping the heavy masses on the tackles the Indianians are expected to use. C. E. Deitz, Ward, and Shock, the center trio, have played consistent football, and it will take a heavy mass to batter them down. Elliot is not injured seriously as reported, and he will be used for making the long end runs.

Since Johnson was put at quarter there has been a decided improvement in the work of the team. His headwork is good.

The lineup today will be as follows: Left end, Elliot; left tackle, Hanson; left guard, Shock; center, Ward; right guard, C. E. Deitz; right tackle, O. E. Deitz; right end, Baird; quarter back, Johnson; right half, Smiley; left half, Davidson; full back, Daly.

Today's Game at Marshall Field.

While the maroons are playing in Minneapolis the maroon juniors, under the leadership of Kennedy, will entertain the University of Illinois scrubs on Marshall Field. Arrangements have been made for announcing the Minnesota results. Today's game is as near as Chicago will come to playing Illinois this season.

The lineup today will be as follows:

Chicago.	Illinois.
Goodnow	L. E. Hill
Seamarts	L. T. Stahlman
Freman	L. G. Streeter
Ellsworth	C. Fairchild
Backhouse	R. G. Wiley
Conrad	R. T. Gilmore
Smith	R. E. McMillan
Trott	Q. White
Horton	R. H. Reinitz
Perkins	L. H. Briggs
Stramps	R. H. McKnight
	F. B.

Games in High School League.

The following games will be played in the Cook County High School Football league today: Evanston at Hyde Park, Englewood at Manual Training, South Division at Lake View, La Grange at Oak Park, John Marshall at West Division, English High at Austin.

Other Local Games.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery and Chicago Homeopathic Medical College will play at 3 o'clock at Rockwell Street and Ogden avenue.

The game which was to have been played today between the eleven from Lake Forest Academy and St. Ignatius College has been canceled by the former. The academy boys used themselves up in their hard struggle on Wednesday against Hyde Park. North Division High School will play, however, in Lake Forest's place. The game will come off at Union grounds, Thirty-seventh and Butler streets, at 3:30 o'clock.

WISCONSIN AND BELOIT TODAY.

Good Games Is Expected Between Them at Milwaukee.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Badgers will take their first real turn at college football this season tomorrow afternoon, when they will line up against Beloit at Milwaukee. The college team always give Wisconsin a hard game, and this year reports from Beloit say there is the greatest confidence among college men there in their ability to hold Wisconsin down and score. Beloit has been in training for a longer time than Wisconsin, and may be expected to put up a fast, snappy game, with good team work and interference. The Wisconsin team, however, will average up considerably heavier and will have this advantage, that for nearly every position there is a substitute who can go in without seriously weakening the team. The Badgers are in satisfactory condition, with the exception of Captain Chamberlain and Marsh all the cripples of the last week will be in shape to play.

Coach King said tonight he had not yet determined fully upon the lineup, especially the back field. The most probable is this: Left end, Cochems; left tackle, Hammerson; left guard, Riordan; center, Skow; right guard, Lesum; right tackle, Curtis; right end, Juneau; quarter back, Tratt; left half back, Driver; right half back, Larson; full back, Schreiber.

A mass-meeting was held in Library Hall tonight to arouse enthusiasm for the game. Several excursion trains will run to Milwaukee in the morning.

Wesleyan, 6; Lincoln, 6.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Illinois Wesleyan and Lincoln University played a tie game of 6 to 6 this afternoon, the scores being made in the first half. Lincoln's score was on a fumble. Wesleyan missed for a place kick, but fumbled. Wilson of Lincoln got the ball and dashed sixty yards to a touchdown. Lincoln showed a strong line, but weak ends. Wesleyan lacked in team work and generalship. Four of its regulars were crippled and out of the game.

Illinois-Knox Game Today.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Illinois is all ready for the game with the heavy Knox aggregation tomorrow. The team is in fairly good shape, the backs being the only weak spot. Cook is out of the game and Diener and Lundgren are not in the best of condition. Lowenthal is also in poor shape and may have a hard time with Harbough. Only light practice was indulged in tonight in preparation for the game. The Knox team arrived here this afternoon and went through practice. They seem to be in the best of condition and expect to hold Illinois down to a small score.

Michigan Prepares for Case School.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The scrubs and varsity were allowed only a short go this afternoon, each side scoring once. The game with Case School tomorrow is expected to be a try-out of the material on hand, and, although the lineup has not been given out, the varsity eleven of this afternoon will probably be the ones chosen. They are Wilson, center; Bliss and Shorts, guards; H. White and Micks, tackles; Snow and Redden, ends; Woodard and Redner, halves; McGinnis, quarter; Sweeley, full.

Michigan-Illinois Game Officials.

Ralph Hoagland was yesterday agreed upon as one of the officials for the Michigan-Illinois game at Marshall Field on Oct. 27. R. D. Wrenn has been asked to serve as the other official, but an Eastern engagement may prevent him accepting.

YALE PLAYS DARTMOUTH TODAY.

New Haven Men Practice Before Going to Boston for Game.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Captain Gordon Brown of the Yale eleven this afternoon changed his plans, and instead of sending his team to Boston without any practice today he took them to the Yale field after lunch and ran them through seven-minute halves, giving them barely time to don their street clothes and catch the 5 o'clock train for Boston, where they will meet Dartmouth tomorrow.

Captain Brown's bad elbow still troubles him and he staid out of the game today, sending Richardson in his place at left guard. Brown said this afternoon he expected to play part of the game tomorrow. Sheldon played through the practice this afternoon for the first time since his injury and will be right guard tomorrow.

The varsity scored twice during this afternoon's practice. Cook closing the first half on a center rush through which took the ball over from the 5-yard line, and Miller scoring on a short tackle plunge in the second half. John Garvan was placed at quarter back on the scrub team. He has pitched for Yale for two seasons, but has never played football before. Yale will line up as follows tomorrow: Left end, Goodale; left tackle, Olcott, c.; Sheldon, r. g.; Stillman, r. t.; Coy, r. e.; Wear, q. b.; Sharpe, l. h. b.; Cook, r. h. b.; Hale, f. b.

Hanover, N. H., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Dartmouth left for Newton this morning to play Yale on Saturday, expecting to put up a good game. The lineup: Boyle, l. e.; Smith, l. t.; Lowe (captain), l. g.; Riley, c.; Place, r. g.; Kelling, r. t.; O'Connor, r. e.; Thompson, q. b.; Farmer, Brown, l. h. b.; Foster, r. h. b.; Halliday, f. b.

Crew Races at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Cornell's inter-class race this afternoon resulted in a victory for 1902 by a narrow margin over 1903. The 1901 and the crew of the Francis Rowing club finished in the order given. The crews have trained for a short time only, and the time was not announced, but was probably slow. This race is the first inter-class race in some years, and it is considered a sign of increased rowing interest in face of Cornell's recent defeats.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Chicago Cycling Club Team Rolls a Fine Average.

In the Interclub league the Chicago Cycling club team defeated the Englewood team and rolled the highest average of the season, 922 2-3. Scores:

Chicago.	1.	2.	3.	Englewood.	1.	2.
Lee	213	193	182	Bender	155	131
Steele	167	214	160	Shine	139	152
Adams	179	191	193	Walker	130	141
Edgerton	209	194	171	Preller	134	152
J. Bender	169	240	171	Tatge	138	170
Totals	913	975	880	Totals	740	751

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.						
Bruns'k. B.	1.	2.	3.	K'sler R.R.	1.	2.
W. Tyson	161	177	141	Bender	155	197
Earley	160	140	167	Powers	165	166
Gierde	153	160	142	Rider	166	140
Perkins	211	169	201	Goldermon	156	149
Riddell	157	169	174	Blake	184	180
Totals	800	847	734	Totals	850	802

GARDEN CITY LEAGUE.						
Doctors.	1.	2.	3.	Wedemeiers.	1.	2.
L. Krueger	111		106	Hahn	143	148
Heidhorn		152		Wedemeier	138	138
Schmeidl	164	118	165	Babicky	106	127
M'echmidt	117	58	150	Wal. Z'm'r	143	113
W. Krueger	125	164	172	Jacobs		
L. Koepke	180	113	123	Karstens	142	132
Totals	773	618	695	Totals	689	643

NORTH CHICAGO LEAGUE.						
Crescent.	1.	2.	3.	Onward.	1.	2.
W. P. Seng	180	162	145	Jardino	137	177
Hahn	170	176	147	Seng	173	147
W. Burk'h'd	180	165	156	F. Burk'h'd	150	160
Langhenry	140			Kinney	176	157
Ludwig		122		C. Richter	173	162
Mroseck	188	184				
G. Burk'h'd			160			
Bastian			106			
Totals	859	791	797	Totals	917	844

AMERICAN LEAGUE.						
National.	1.	2.	3.	Central.	1.	2.
Klingenb'g	164	203	160	Bomer	146	157
Helms	170	176	178	Mahoney	169	158
Nettesheim	171	148	202	Sherman	171	148
Schmidt	153	192	181	Knoth	152	152
Chalmers	191	169	122	Campbell	172	119
				Colhom		
				Shenk		
Totals	874	931	738	Totals	787	692

NORTH SHORE LEAGUE.						
F. and B.	1.	2.	3.	Sheridan Pk.	1.	2.
Halterman	188	166	161	Boscheneck	158	149
Sieman	204	148	167	Voorhees	158	156
W. Bred'g	168	157	143	McRoberts	124	112
Klosowski	175	190	178	Van Hoorebeke	156	149
A. Bieden'g	170	161	170	F. Stollery	160	152
Totals	894	798	816	Totals	774	774

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.						
Irving Park.	1.	2.	3.	Mechanic.	1.	2.
Schmidt	140	166	189	Kadd	188	148
Reynolds	178	208	184	Hartman	141	171
Hanson	195	187	145	Lau	191	146
Calhoun	187	184	165	Lundquist	160	160
Stollis	160	170	142	Gruner	148	175
Totals	819	866	849	Totals	831	800

An extra inning was rolled to decide the third game, the Irving Parks winning by three pins.

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.						
Allemanias.	1.	2.	3.	Mans.	1.	2.
Pudewa	163	168	176	Burde	180	178
Fosteiman	174	146	170	Fenner	147	180
Kausal	94	110	151	Heilbron	132	160
Diener	129	150	196	Engelhardt	142	134
H. Ruther	172	162	159	Ziegen'gen	139	149
Totals	732	722	822	Totals	716	826

BOARD OF TRADE LEAGUE.						
Slaughter.	1.	2.	3.	McReyn'ds.	1.	2.
Hull	143	168	191	Hanson	170	153
Walker	158	173	148	Williams	130	156
Schaack	146	145	169	Pardee	124	105
Hunter	178	130	129	Lipsey	140	142
O'Neill	158	190	159	Wheeler	153	144
Totals	763	806	796	Totals	746	702

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.						
Butler.	1.	2.	3.	Rounders.	1.	2.
Long	193	196	197	Lewis	137	150
Lettie	144	121	132	Pyott	181	173
Grauer	157	156	168	Scott	128	198
O'Rourke	135			Cornell	122	128
Tompkins	133	181	147	Garvey	126	139
Kunzman		160	151			
Totals	745	816	795	Totals	693	751

PHOENIX LEAGUE.						
Marine.	1.	2.	3.	Colonials.	1.	2.
Rausch	192	158	147	Pienner	158	157
Heil	155	194	177	Corydon	130	141
Kelly	128	152	163	Mc Jullen	161	205
Zurbuh	167	173	214	Palme	169	152
Salter	184	153	161	Collier	174	156
Totals	798	790	846	Totals	742	781

MILLINERY LEAGUE.						
D.B.F. & Co.	1.	2.	3.	M. Co.	1.	2.
Rawlins	168	142	146	O'Connor	191	175
T. Krings	149	155	182	Caspari	165	154
Crezar	125	115	156	Auerbach	154	127
F. Krings	115	163	161	Frick	163	123
Dohm	161	126	131	Frick	103	123
Totals	718	703	752	Totals	657	746

WHITE CITY LEAGUE.						
Grand.	1.	2.	3.	Garfield.	1.	2.
Horg	169	150	150	Owens	139	140
Klose	203	200	152	Flagell	118	
Warmon	162	161	154	Powers		130
Hanson	117	165	124	Bernery	142	139
Strotz	150	159	147	Arruta		104
				Schultz	141	201
Totals	796	838	734	Totals	676	715

CENTRAL LEAGUE.						
Humboldts.	1.	2.	3.	Chicago Jrs.	1.	2.
Mevers	158	157	140	Mackey	142	163
Unfried	151	166	161	Peterson	146	128
Furrenb'g	181	174	160	Reetz	186	174
Hunter	134	153	197	Wass	186	150
Titze	165	143	149	Allen	157	182
Totals	789	795	813	Totals	819	777

Today's Cricket Match.

This afternoon at Parkside the Wanderers' cricket team will play a picked eleven of the city chosen by J. Hamilton of the Ridgeland team. Play will begin at 1 o'clock.

LA GOLETA IN FRONT.

WELL BACKED, SHE WINS THE FOURTH RACE AT HARLEM.

Charley O'Brien, at 15 to 1, Finishes Second to the Baldwin Mare—Becky Rolfe Takes the Steeplechase Away from Brakeman—The Devil, Heavily Played, Rewards His Backers in the Sixth Race—Trotting Events at Lexington.

Charley O'Brien, at 15 to 1, gave the backers of La Goleta, the 7 to 5 favorite, a scare in the fourth race at Harlem yesterday. On form the Baldwin mare looked by far the best, and therefore carried a bunch of money. O'Brien was a bit fractious at the post and gave Starter Dwyer considerable trouble. The latter, however, managed to get the field away nicely and O'Brien, being on the inside, was sent immediately to the front by Martin and quickly opened up a gap of daylight. Martin hustled him along, and as he easily maintained his lead around the far turn and into the stretch it appeared as if he would show the way to the wire. The pace told on him, however, and when within a sixteenth from the goal he hung back, and this meant defeat, as La Goleta, full of run, came thundering down the stretch and won rather easily.

There was a hard tussle between O'Brien and Scarlet Lilly for second money, which the former, who came again, managed to secure by a neck.

The steeplechase, always a spectacular event, saw the downfall of the first and second choices, Arquebus and Sailust. The first named picked up the short end of the purse, but Sailust failed to get a look in. The winner turned up in Becky Rolfe. She indulged Brakeman, a 13 to 1 shot, to show the way over all the obstacles but the last, when she came with a spurt, disposed of Brakeman, and won eased up. Arquebus and Sailust also bid goodby to Brakeman after the last fence, but the latter came exceptionally fast through the stretch, and finished second.

The Devil was in evidence in the last race, the first time in a month, and won the event in a driving finish. Trebor, Clay Poynter, Harry Nutter, The Devil, and Old Mike were all backed heavily, and, it being the final event of the day, the bookmakers did a land office business. In fact, it was the heaviest betting race of the day.

There was a general shifting of positions throughout the race, but when the crucial test came Nutter and Poynter were fighting it out. The excited crowd yelled for both, when The Devil came up and beat them both.

The opening running event, a five-furlong dash for maiden 2-year-olds, went to El Orienta, as was expected. Orrie Goan, the second choice, led until the money was in sight, then waited for signals of distress. Still he hung on long enough to pick up second money. Red Apple ran third.

Slim W. appeared the best of the bad lot of platers that left the barrier in the second race, but Slim got off badly and that spoiled whatever chance he might have had. Loyaletta and Innovator were in the first flight, but Daisy O., at 150 to 1, shot ahead of them and opened a couple of lengths of daylight in her journey to the stretch. She made a desperate effort to retain her lead in the run to the wire, but was not equal to the emergency and was beaten out by Loyaletta and Innovator. She gained herself into third place, however.

Manly Beile, ridden by Cora Hostler, Jenny Belle, was the order of the finish in the fifth race.

Harlem Summaries Oct. 12.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling, maiden colts and geldings:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-2	El Orienta, 113 (Alex'der)	4h	6h	5½	4½	1½
7-1	Hamlin, 113 (Brown)	1h	2h	3h	1h	2h
80-1	Red Apple, 106 (Dupee)	7h	7h	7h	2hd	3nk

Time, 1:02 1-5. Lord Lisa, 105 pounds; Quarter Back, 105; Albert Larkin, 105; Jack Dogan, 105; C. B. Campbell, 102; and Julius Werner, 105, finished as named. Winner, E. J. Baldwin's b. c., by Amigo—Orange Leaf. Start fair. Won with considerable in reserve after an early drive. Orrie Goan got away flying. Quarter Back was practically left at the post.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Loyaletta, 113 (Berger)	1h	2h	3hd	3½	1½
7-2	Innovator, 114 (Lynch)	5h	3½	2½	1½	2½
150-1	Daisy O., 103 (Tully)	2h	1h	1½	2½	3h

Time, 1:14 4-5. Sim W., 122 pounds; Fausturo, 116; Bastille, 113; Mountebank, 108; Pope Leo, 116; Judge Hall, 110; Cora Hostler, 107; Hull II., 113; Nora C., 113; Little Boy Blue, 108; Sorrel Rose, 108; and R. C. Davenport, 108, finished as named. Winner, Leonard & Maddin's ch. m., by Loyalist—Cantolet. Good start. Won in a long, hard drive of two. Sim W. got away all tangled up. John Grigsby was never a contender.

Third race, short course, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	B'k'y Rolfe, 144 (A. J'kson)	3h	5h	3½	1½	1h
13-1	Brakeman, 130 (Lawless)	2h	1h	1h	2h	2h
18-5	Arquebus, 150 (Oxley)	1h	2h	2h	3h	3h

Time, 3:40 2-5. Sailust, 135 pounds; Alice B., 134; and Mail Bag, 125, finished as named. Winner, Mrs. Hoos & Co.'s ch. g., by Tristo—Peachona. Start good. Won easily; second, third, and fourth were doing their best. Becky Rolfe fenced to perfection. Whatever pleasure, speed, and appeared like a winner throughout. Brakeman, with a pull in the weights, set a fast pace and made an excellent showing for him. Arquebus had no excuses. He was finely ridden and failed when the pinch came. Sailust fenced roundly. Alice B. ran a good race and when more experienced at the jumping game will be a useful one. Mail Bag's performance was disappointing.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	La Goleta, 108 (Alex'der)	2h	2h	2h	2h	1h
13-1	C. O'Brien, 100 (J. Martin)	3h	4h	1½	1½	2h
3-1	Scarlet Lily, 96 (T. Knight)	1h	1h	3h	3½	3h

Time, 1:41 1-5. Baldwin, 107 pounds; Bonnie Jas. Start good. Won easily; second, third, and fourth were doing their best. Becky Rolfe fenced to perfection. Whatever pleasure, speed, and appeared like a winner throughout. Brakeman, with a pull in the weights, set a fast pace and made an excellent showing for him. Arquebus had no excuses. He was finely ridden and failed when the pinch came. Sailust fenced roundly. Alice B. ran a good race and when more experienced at the jumping game will be a useful one. Mail Bag's performance was disappointing.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
16-5	M. Gonne, 98 (T. Knight)	3h	1h	1½	1½	1nk
4 to 5	Secret Foes, 108 (Lee)	1h	2h	2h	2h	2h
14-5	Tenny Belle, 106 (Dupee)	4h	4h	5½	3h	3h

Time, 1:07 1-5. La Desirous, 98 pounds; Edith Q., 110; Hurry, 98; Telephone Girl, 98; Henry's Sister, 98; and Miss Troubadour, 98, finished as named. Winner, Turney Bros.' br. f., by The Commoner—Veronica. Good start. The first six were closely bunched and driving hard. Tenny Belle was badly interfered with at the half mile and almost went down. Telephone Girl showed a lot of speed.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-2	The Devil, 109 (Dupee)	3½	2½	3h	2½	1nk
3-1	C. H. Nutter, 109 (Knight)	1h	1h	1h	1h	2h
6-2	Clay Poynter, 107 (Boland)	2h	3h	2h	3h	3h

Time, 2:07 2-5. Old Mike, 97 pounds; Trebor, 106; What's Next, 109; Rio Rita, 104; Holdup, 106; and Golden Scepter, 88, finished as named. Winner, Woodard & Anderson's b. h., by Major Richards—Old Kind. Good start. Won in a gallop. Clay Poynter had a rough journey. What's Next appeared dangerous at the head of the stretch. Holdup showed a lot of speed.

Harlem Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling:

Hermoso	118	Gala Day
Sir Christopher	111	Alpaca
Goebel	105	Emma R.
Jim Gore II	103	

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Tyr	105	Bowen
Fancy Wood	102	Handy Man
Dangerline	100	Wall
Akin	100	William Ack

Third race, 1¼ miles, handicap:

Found	105	Chappaqua
Florizar	106	Van Hoorebeke
Precursor	104	Knightsbanner

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Arachne, ch. f.	104	Tonicum
St. Saviour—Distaff	110	Ida Corbett
Soinel	108	The Butcher
Invictus	108	Quibo
Toasta	102	Fossil
El Piloto	106	Natural Gas
Shut Up	105	Kohnwreath
Hylo	105	

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap:

Hessie Macken	118	The Lady in Blue
Slim W.	111	Blue Vetholf
Sharp Bird	106	Boney Boy
Georgie	101	

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling:

Chappaqua	110	Hood's Brigade
Candlehack	110	Owensboro
Obeidian	106	Bagenal
Wax	106	Innovator
Lake Mills	105	Aloha II.
Disseisure	103	Frellinghuysen
Cogmooney	103	Aurea
Nathanson	102	

GOLD OR EQUALS A WORLD RECORD.

Runs Five and a Half Furlongs in 1:06 at Kinloch Park.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—The equaling of a world's record was the feature at Kinloch Park this afternoon. Interest centered in the fourth race, a five and a half furlong sprint, which brought Theory, Vicie Vance, and Gold Or together. These horses had the race to themselves, the mares setting the pace and racing as a team to the last sixteenth pole, with Gold Or trailing them several lengths. At this point Wedderstrand shook up Gold Or, and, coming like a shot, he passed Theory and Vicie Vance and won buck-jumping by five lengths in 1:06 flat, the world's record for the distance over a circular track. Theory beat Vicie Vance a length for the place.

Three favorites, a second choice, and two outsiders won the card.

Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Sam Lazarus, 8 to 1, won; Blair Barnes, 10 to 1, second; Kitchener, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds—Patrocles, 5 to 1, won; Dangerfield, 4 to 5, second; Elsie Del, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾.

Third race, 1 mile—Captain Gaines, even, won; Will Fray, 10 to 1, second; Sylvian, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:42.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Gold Or, 102 pounds (Wedderstrand), 7 to 1, won; Theory, 104 (Enos), 4 to 5, second; Vicie Vance, 104 (Dominick), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:06.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 3 to 2, won; Horseshoe Tobacco, 9 to 5, second; Tickful, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:28.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Celtic Bard, 8 to 5, won; Kittie Clyde, 8 to 1, second; Capron, 3½ to 1, third. Time, 1:48.

Race at Newport Today.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12.—The fall meeting of the Queen City Jockey club opens at Newport tomorrow. There will be twelve days' racing, after which Newport will close down for Latonia. Newport will again take up the running on Nov. 13 and continue until Nov. 24. Holtman, who did the starting at Hawthorne, will handle the flag. Jackson Smith is to be presiding judge. His associates are Henry Queen and Frank Fowler. Roger Sullivan is secretary.

Morris Park Entries.

First race, about 2¼ miles, the October Steeplechase, $1,000 added, handicap—The Cad, 168 pounds; Plato, 162; The Bachelor, 155; Perion, 148; Old Tank, 138; Governor Budd, 133; Walter Cleary, 132.

Second race, last 5½ furlongs [Eclipse course], 2-year-olds, maidens—Ginki, 109 pounds; Lord Pepper, 109; Magnus Troll, 109; Pigeon Post, 106; Lanceman, 109; Bunro, ch. c., by Ormus—Ernyt, 109; Sounder, 106; Tour, 106; Eorright, b. f., by Rothen—Fright, 106; Brookwood, br. f., by Watercress—Cachuca, 104; The Golden Prince, 106; Margaret Hoffman, 106; Orienta, 106; Mintage, 106; Sweet Tooth, 106; Triangian, 106; Sory, 106; Annus, 106; Fleetwing, 106; Hollywood, 106; Helen O'C., 106.

Third race, Eclipse course, all ages, handicap—Potente, 126 pounds; Modrine, 125; Firearm, 121; Unmasked, 112; Redpath, 112; La Toscs II., 107; Lady Lucas, 107; Joe Frey, 105; Lady Schorr, 105; Klein, 100; Gold Lace, 99; Miss Mitchell, 95; The Musketeer, 95; Baron Pepper, 93; Midsummer, 90; Sentry, 83; Lady of the Vale, 87.

Fourth race, last 1 Withers mile, 2-year-olds; the Champagne Stakes, $1,500 added—Beau Gallant, 122 pounds; Alard Scheck, 127; Water Color, 125; Conroy, 122; Handwork, 117; Garry Hermann, 112; Maximus, 112; Criterion, 112; Advocator, 107; Driscoll, 107.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles [over the hill], the Municipal Handicap, $2,500 added—Ethelbert, 128 pounds; Imp. 126; Jack Point, 116; Pink Coat, 109; Gonfalon, 105; Sidney Lucas, 105; Maid of Harlem, 100.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles [over the hill], selling—Millstream, 111 pounds; Alvarado II., 108; The Chamberlain, 106; Locochee, 103; Armor, 103; Annoy, 100; Smoke, 100.

American Jockeys First on Four.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In four of today's races at the Newmarket second October meeting American jockeys rode the winners. In the mile selling stakes Sir J. Blundell Maple's Joe Ullman, ridden by Tod Sloan, came

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WEATHER HELPS NATION'S TRADE.

Coal Strike and Election the Only Disturbing Factors in the Market.

DEMAND RAISES PRICES.

Dun's Weekly Review Reports More Men at Work and Staples Unusually Active.

GOLD COMES FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"More seasonable weather had important influence throughout the country, but the coal strike continued as the restraining factor in business. As speculation everywhere is on a small scale the effect is minimized. Lower prices recently for some iron products have been without disturbing force, and the firmer market for print cloths and strong quotations for lumber show that in some directions in the great industries a small increase in demand is capable of raising prices. The situation still promises a recovery when politics and the strike are settled.

"Distribution of merchandise at the West is still active. The working force is increasing steadily, and in railroad and manufacturing circles in the middle West scarcity of labor is causing uneasiness. Fear of tight money has made some men hesitate, but higher rates result from the activity of the movement of cotton at high prices in the South. At the moment the movement of gold from Europe has tended to relieve the tension in New York, and gold is still coming from Australia.

Iron Production Reduced.

"Pig iron production has been further reduced, according to the Iron Age. On Oct. 1 the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast was 223,169 tons, against 231,778 on Sept. 1 and 296,376 on June 1. Stocks at furnaces continue to accumulate, gaining 90,000 tons in September. A gratifying feature is the evidence that supplies in consumers' hands are low. Quotations of iron products are steady and foreign buying continues, two contracts of importance being placed. Pipe makers are buying quantities of pig, while car and shipbuilders are also urgent bidders for material.

"Much disappointment was apparent among cotton traders when the official crop report appeared, for the anticipation of a ginning report had put the price up to 11 cents. When the statement indicated a point improvement in Texas in September prices dropped sharply. Wheat also declined without the aid of a government report. Domestic conditions are generally satisfactory and foreign crop news cheerful. Corn remains steady in the face of the decline in condition. Foreign buying is small, Atlantic export in two weeks amounting to 4,851,878 bushels, against 6,177,148 last year.

Boot and Shoe Trade Active.

"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston at the rate of 88,415 cases weekly means the most active business since April, and exceed the heavy forwardings of last year. Improvement is general, with orders from all parts of the country and frequent requests for immediate shipment. These signs that excessive accumulations have become distributed are encouraging.

"Leather is sharing the increased activity at the shops, and the average price of hides at Chicago advanced a quarter of a cent. Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets steadily increased, reaching 3,947,000 pounds, against 3,417,265 the preceding week. There is no such speculation as a year ago, but the sales go immediately into mills. Prices were not affected by lower figures at the London sale, which had been discounted.

"Failures for the week were 223 in the United States, against 164 last year, and thirty-two in Canada, against twenty-seven last year."

As Viewed by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Though some measures of business volume and value make unfavorable comparison with a year ago, and speculation is certainly on a reduced scale in nearly all lines, other registers of trade activity are still favorable and it is hard to resist the conclusion that, with few notable exceptions, the actual business of the country is, as a rule, fully equal to, if not slightly in excess of, the corresponding period of 1899. This, too, is the case in spite of the distinctly repressive tendency exercised by the present Presidential campaign.

"Prices of staples as a whole are firm after a sustained advance for a month past, succeeding a summer of quiet steadiness, and the unhealthiness of the short side in speculation has been brought forcibly to the attention of dealers in a number of staples, notably hog products and flaxseed.

"The event of the week in the iron and steel trade has been the taking of 150,000 tons of rails by the Pennsylvania at $26 per ton, announced on Friday. This action, which probably will be followed by other companies, disposes of the steel rail puzzle satisfactorily to the railmakers and constitutes another element of strength to the industry generally. Despite a decrease of over 20 per cent in current pig iron production from four months ago, furnace stocks are reported increasing and prices are rather weak. The considerable volume of hand to mouth buying, however, presupposes that consumers' stocks are well down.

East River Bridge Contract Let.

"In structural and bridge material the feature is the placing of the contract for the new East River bridge, which calls for nearly 70,000 tons. Relatively, most activity in pig iron is reported at Birmingham, where sales and shipments are quite heavy.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,292,855 bushels, against 4,495,187 last week, 5,265,634 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 4,729,995 in 1898, 5,398,739 in 1897, and 4,156,817 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 81,814,822 bushels, against 60,965,047 last season, and 57,228,116 in 1898-'99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,896,037 bushels, against 2,360,249 last week, 3,836,793 in this week a year ago, 2,700,292 in 1898, 2,224,716 in 1897, and 1,711,610 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 47,397,099 bushels, against 64,754,150 last season and 42,360,240 bushels in 1898-'99.

"Business failures for the week in the United States number 210, as against 177 last week, 164 in this week a year ago, 233 in 1898, 196 in 1897, and 279 in 1896.

"Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 30, against 18 last week, 19 this week a year ago, 32 in 1899, 44 in 1897, and 30 in 1896."

In the Speculative Market.

Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

"Money market conditions took the leading place this week as a factor in the market, even the political outlook being relegated to the background.

"The unfavorable bank statement of last Saturday, showing a reduction of the surplus reserves to a little over $6,000,000, produced a chill in speculation which was augmented by the continuance of the demands for funds from the South and West. The movement of money from New York to the sections in question has been heavy this week, and it may also be said that if the speculative part of the street displays confidence in the outcome of the national canvass, a natural amount of conservatism is created in banking circles by the approach of election day.

"The supply of funds in the loan market is manifestly much reduced, and interest rates have been decidedly firmer. Call loans in particular have been generally advanced to 3½ per cent, and the rate touched 4 per cent, while time money is closely held at 4 per cent for all periods. The further sharp decline in exchange to 483½ for demand sterling created a feeling that gold imports from Europe would quickly replenish New York's depleted reserves.

Gold Coming from Europe.

"About $3,650,000 gold in various amounts was taken for shipment hither in London and Paris, but it appears from the circumstances that the European money centers will offer stout opposition to withdrawals of specie to this country and that international bankers are averse to any action, unless it is absolutely necessary, that would increase the strain upon the Berlin and London money markets. The rise in gold bars and eagles at the latter city and the decided hardening of its open money market would indicate that, if needful, artificial obstacles will be placed in the way of large exports.

"It must be recognized, however, that the decline of exchange and the feeling that gold could be drawn from abroad if the money market here should be disturbed seriously has had a calming influence on the stock market. Another favorable feature is that the present strength of money was foreseen by the street and in a large measure provided for by making time loans, and the further conclusion that can be drawn from all the apparent facts is that brokerage houses, as a rule, are carrying fewer stocks than for a long time past and their requirements for funds are thus greatly reduced."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings for the week ended Oct. 11, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$ 915,161,262	....	19.8
Chicago	138,834,932	6.0	....
Boston	114,178,907	....	20.2
Philadelphia	81,816,400	....	8.4
St. Louis	40,757,798	1.9	....
Pittsburg	28,773,074	....	36.6
Baltimore	20,199,793	4.4	....
San Francisco	22,963,394	6.4	....
Cincinnati	15,180,550	....	3.9
Kansas City	17,546,503	....	....
New Orleans	13,816,713	47.0	....
Minneapolis	12,670,928	....	....
Detroit	8,620,457	....	4.3
Cleveland	10,770,046	....	9.1
Louisville	7,896,900	....	10.0
Providence	6,328,900	....	12.1
Milwaukee	6,427,414	5.3	....
St. Paul	5,270,216	2.4	....
Buffalo	5,321,068	....	3.8
Omaha	7,495,004	3.9	....
Indianapolis	4,181,049	9.6	....
Columbus, O	5,517,200	1.7	....
Savannah	7,154,492	107.0	....
Denver	4,307,082	9.1	....
Hartford	2,244,945	....	12.2
Richmond	3,862,761	....	6.3
Memphis	4,062,651	88.4	....
Washington	2,503,068	....	7.7
Peoria	2,510,337	4.0	....
Rochester	1,808,000	....	12.2
New Haven	1,475,892	....	21.0
Worcester	1,317,985	....	18.4
Atlanta	2,677,023	23.9	....
Salt Lake City	2,215,750	....	26.5
Springfield, Mass	1,332,454	....	11.7
Fort Worth	3,217,733	....	....
Portland, Me	1,063,514	....	19.8
Portland, Ore	2,976,940	51.8	....
St. Joseph	3,981,994	20.0	....
Los Angeles	2,152,741	11.0	....
Norfolk	1,510,769	11.5	....
Syracuse	1,061,062	....	....
Des Moines	1,470,309	....	12.1
Nashville	1,635,264	5.1	....
Wilmington, Del	893,238	....	1.8
Fall River	1,008,175	....	15.7
Scranton	938,269	....	20.7
Grand Rapids	1,303,509	13.5	....
Augusta, Ga	2,250,748	126.0	....
Lowell	652,067	....	18.1
Dayton, O	1,304,557	14.4	....
Seattle	3,328,804	20.3	....
Tacoma	3,114,033	13.0	....
Spokane	1,252,050	....	17.7
Sioux City	1,501,902	8.4	....
New Bedford	394,343	....	36.1
Knoxville, Tenn	582,540	....	8.6
Topeka	971,347	41.1	....
Birmingham	971,225	94.0	....
Wichita	498,480	2.4	....
Binghamton	362,300	....	10.8
Lexington, Ky	617,308	54.9	....
Jacksonville, Fla	252,264	6.7	....
Kalamazoo	462,913	9.2	....
Akron	507,000	29.4	....
Chattanooga	429,981	9.1	....
Rockford, Ill	323,760	....	9.6
Canton, O	270,000	....	2.1
Springfield, O	340,490	20.9	....
Fargo, N. D	364,611	....	39.1
Sioux Falls, S. D	179,047	4.1	....
Hastings, Neb	177,934	....	....
Fremont, Neb	112,106	....	37.0
Davenport	1,260,947	6.9	....
Toledo	2,328,908	4.7	....
Galveston	7,892,000	....	23.3
Houston	5,045,907	56.8	....
Helena	579,185	....	18.4
Evansville	821,155	....	8.8
Macon	1,001,000	62.4	....
Little Rock	769,427	40.0	....
Springfield, Ill	464,334	4.0	....
Youngstown, O	384,444	22.2	....
Colorado Springs	811,122	....	....
Totals, U. S	$1,571,406,706	....	14.1
Totals outside New York	656,245,444	....	4.4

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	$ 15,033,740	....	9.5
Toronto	11,077,002	....	4.1
Winnipeg	2,572,497	....	21.7
Halifax	1,557,734	....	6.7
Hamilton	938,512	2.7	....
St. John, N. B	802,072	18.6	....
Victoria	654,320	....	11.9
Vancouver	1,113,147	6.8	....
Totals	$ 33,250,203	....	7.7

VARSITY WINS TRACK MEET EASILY.

Northwestern University Defeats Academy Team 82 to 4.

In a dual meet between Northwestern University and Northwestern Academy on Sheppard Field yesterday afternoon the varsity won by a score of 82 to 4.

A great deal of good material appeared from the freshman class. Peffy won the 100-yard dash. Fuller came in first in the quarter mile, and Bell got first place in the discus throw. The only event in which the academy figured was the shot put. Muhlman getting second and Wallace third.

The summaries:

100-yard dash—Peffy first, Scheiner second, Fuller third. Time, :10 1-5.

440-yard run—Fuller first, Baird second, White third. Time, :54 2-5.

880-yard run—Morris first, George second. Time, 2:20 2-5.

220-yard hurdles—Kincaid first, White second, Greenman third. Time, :28 4-5.

Running high jump—George first, Coffman and Van Deventer tied for second. Height, 5 feet 4 inches.

Shot put—Scheiner first, Muhlman second, Wallace third. Distance, 34 feet 4 inches.

Running broad jump—Scheiner first, Knott second. Distance, 19 feet 10¼ inches.

Discus throw—Bell first, Crumpacker second, Sanders third. Distance, 76 feet.

Pole vault—Kincaid first, Nichols second. Height, 9 feet 6 inches.

Hammer throw—Crumpacker first, Stultz second, Scheiner third. Distance, 96 feet 8 inches.

LAKE JOINS THE CYCLING COLONY.

Rider Who Won in France Will Compete at the Coliseum.

Johnnie Lake, the crack amateur whose victories in France this season made American followers of cycle racing his sworn friend, arrived in this city unexpectedly yesterday to take part in the amateur contests at the Coliseum next week and to fight for the indoor championship of the world back of motor pace. George Leander, the local crack, will be Lake's best opponent, although Orlando Weber of Milwaukee is not far out of line for advancement. Lake will train as a team mate of Johnnie Nelson, who also has his little brother Joe, a lad of Jimmy Michael's stature and weight, as a mate.

Leander and Lake are seekers after the paced mile record of the world and will both make attempts at the mark during the week at the Garfield Park half mile track. They will train for their efforts upon the ten-lap track at the Coliseum. The track was completed late last night and is pronounced fast and safe by Nelson, Michael, McDuffee, Fisher, Lake, Leander, and Weber, the pace followers who have been matched for the contests of next week.

Fred Hoyt, Charlie Miller, and other pace followers who hope to get on contests here later on, are training in company with the others.

The track is constructed upon the most solid and substantial basis. The surface is of two-inch strips an inch wide and laid on end. Owing to the strength of the surfacing, it is thought there will be no danger, even though all eight motors should meet upon one banking, as they may do. These bankings are at an angle of forty-eight degrees and extend upward to the edge of the high gallery. The chaffeurs, as the motormen are known, say that in case they strike the railing at the top they need but to grab for the gallery and allow their machines to go.

Veteran Stone says that will be safer than going over the edge and dropping twelve to fifteen feet along with a lot of junk, the term applied to his motor machine.

The trials today at the track will be private, but tomorrow everything will be wide open and the public may enter the Coliseum and watch the training of the stars.

PICKED TEAMS PLAY POLO TODAY.

The Reds and The Blues to Meet at Onwentsia.

The last polo game of the season at Onwentsia will be played this afternoon by two picked teams, between which there is keen rivalry. Each side has its adherents, and every member of the Onwentsia club is a declared partisan of one team or the other. The players are well known about town, and have a wide circle of acquaintances. For these reasons an unusual attendance is expected, larger even than that at Thursday's game for the Onwentsia Challenge Cup. Many wagers have been made on the result.

The teams, with individual handicaps, are:

BLUES.		REDS.
Fred McLaughlin [0]	No. 1	J. C. Evans [2]
M. J. Kirkman [2]	No. 2	Bruce Kirkman [2]
W. W. Keith [3]	No. 3	W. Farwell [2]
W. Vernon Booth [2]	Back	G. C. King [0]

The ball will be thrown in at 3 o'clock sharp. M. M. Kirkman refereeing. Stanley Field will keep time.

Wednesday evening of next week a picked team with a carload of ponies will leave Onwentsia for St. Louis, to play there Oct. 18 and 20.

GOLF AT WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

Mrs. G. W. Matthews Jr. Captures the Consolation Cup—Today's Matches.

Mrs. G. W. Matthews Jr. of the home club yesterday captured the consolation cup in the women's open golf tournament of the Washington Park club. In the final match she defeated Miss Ines Taft of the Midlothian Country club 6 up and 4 to play.

Mrs. Matthews began badly, but after passing the fourth hole played good golf and was 4 up at the turn. On the second round she won the first, fourth, and fifth holes, giving her the match.

The cards:

Mrs. Matthews Jr., out	5	8	8	7	8	5	6	6	4—57
Miss Taft, out	5	9	6	5	8	7	7	7	4—62
Mrs. Matthews Jr., in	4	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	3—45
Miss Taft, in	6	8	7	6	6	*	*	*	*—35

The semi-finals for the first cup resulted in victories for Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Exmoor, who defeated Mrs. C. H. Canby of Washington Park 4 up and 3 to play, and for Miss Bessie Anthony of Evanston, who won from Mrs. J. O. Hinkley of Midlothian by 2 up.

The latter match was the best of the day, the Midlothian representative giving the Western champion a good argument. At the third hole Mrs. Hinkley was two up, but at the fifth she drove into the water. Miss Anthony won the next in a perfect three and drew even. She won the eighth, a distance of 210 yards in 5, one stroke under bogy, and, getting the next 5-6, was 2 up at the turn.

Mrs. Hinkley won the second hole on the second round, but lost the next and was again two down.

Miss Anthony won the fifth 5-7 and was three up. Her opponent then pluckily won the sixth and seventh and reduced the lead to 1 up.

At the eighth hole Miss Anthony nearly pulled into the water and her ball lodged against a stick of wood. The bank is usually considered a hazard, but Miss Anthony was allowed to remove the obstacle and by so doing halved the hole. She won the last hole 4-8, and this gave her the match.

The cards:

Miss Anthony, out	6	6	7	6	4	3	6	5	4—46
Mrs. Hinkley, out	5	6	5	8	9*	4	6	6	5—53
Miss Anthony, in	5	6	6	6	5	4	6	5	4—47
Mrs. Hinkley, in	5	5	7	6	7	3	6	6	4—54

In the other match for the First Cup Mrs. Alexander led Mrs. Canby 3 up at the turn, but on the second round Mrs. Canby played even with her for six holes. Cards:

Mrs. Alexander, out	5	6	8	7	6	4	6	5	4—50
Mrs. Canby, out	5	8	7	8	4	5	7	5	5—56
Mrs. Alexander, in	5	6	7	7	5	4	*	*	*—34
Mrs. Canby, in	5	6	6	7	6	4	*	*	*—34

In the semi-final for the Second Cup Miss J. A. Carpenter of Westward Ho defeated Miss J. G. Campbell of Washington Park 7 up and 6 to play. Miss Carpenter finished out her second round, and but for missing a short putt would have lowered the woman's record.

The cards:

Miss Carpenter, out	6	8	6	7	6	5	4	6	5—58
Miss Campbell, out	6	8	7	8	6	5	6	6	5—59
Miss Carpenter, in	5	6	6	6	4	4	7	5	4—46
Miss Campbell, in	5	6	6	6	4	4	7	5	4—47

In the other match for the Second Cup Miss Alice Revell of Washington Park defeated Mrs. R. H. Donnelly of Midlothian 2 up and 1 to play.

The cards:

Miss Revell, out	5	6	6	5	7	3	8	7	4—51
Mrs. Donnelly, out	6	7	6	8	6	4	6	5	5—53
Miss Revell, in	10	9	8	8	7	6	*	*	*—57
Mrs. Donnelly, in	6	9	6	7	10	10	7	*	*—55

Mrs. Alexander and Miss Anthony will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the final for the First Cup. Miss Carpenter and Miss Revell will meet for the final for the Second Cup.

Golf Fixtures for Today.

At River Forest this afternoon the home team will play their return match with the Westward Ho club. The teams will be as follows:

River Forest—A. C. Field, W. F. Quick, J. D. Small, S. L. Adams, G. Morris, F. M. Bailey, G. T. Hodges, and E. O. Warner.

Westward Ho—W. Kettlestrings, Thomas H. Gale, H. Templeton, J. F. Butler, C. H. Wells, F. A. Elliott, J. A. Shaw, J. I. Cooper.

At Midlothian the home team will meet Edgewater.

A men's bogey handicap is scheduled at Onwentsia.

A men's handicap is scheduled at the Chicago club.

Several of the local clubs will have impromptu matches.

Play in Newspaper Tournament.

Play in the newspaper tournament at Oak Park was continued yesterday, the results being as follows:

Chatfield-Taylor Cup—J. C. Mason beat W. L. Wells, 3 up.

King Cup—First round—A. J. Colman defeated T. Chivington, 4 up and 3 to play. Second round—E. F. Drennan beat E. W. Pickard, 1 up.

Consolation Cup—M. C. Farwell won by default from A. H. C. Mitchell.

The semi-finals for the Championship Cup will be played today, Gray meeting Ryan and Mason playing Dixon. In the King Cup competition Rice will meet Colman.

Herschberger Goes to Minneapolis.

Assistant Coach Herschberger and Professor Oliver J. Thatcher went to Minneapolis last night to be on hand with their advice during the game today between Chicago and Minnesota.

Ground Coffee Loses Strength.

Nothing so weakens coffee as exposure. Half the dissatisfaction at certain kinds of coffee is due to this fact and chemists say that coffee ground and left in the open, loses 30 per cent. of its flavor and 12 per cent. of its strength. Such coffee, heaped into open bins, besides becoming utterly weakened and useless, frequently becomes terribly mixed with dirt and dust from sweepings, which fly around in the average grocery store. And it is of not infrequent occurrence that rodents are found feeding in these bins. There is only one way to obtain good coffee, full of the original strength and flavor, and that is to buy it in sealed, air-tight tin cans and unground. The housewife should always do her own grinding and never exceed the amount necessary for immediate use. The Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., of Chicago, the largest concern of its kind in America, pack the now famous "T. & T." coffee, which comes unground in air-tight one and two pound cans with a ribbon seal over the cover. People who drink coffee because they like it and want it absolutely pure and with the original aroma of the field, use "T. & T." coffee—the coffee for coffee connoisseurs.

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It is wrong to neglect pains in the back. They often foretell an attack of Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Physical Breakdown, Lumbago and Rheumatism, any of which mean the hospital. Don't wait till you are knocked down and crippled, as then it may be too late. When you feel its first pang you should at once begin to wear
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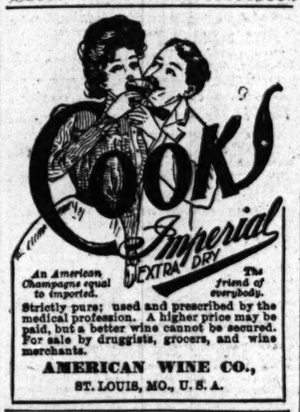
Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 1.



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Romances of real life illustrating the power of the little god.

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Description of the interesting processes of manufacture.

Bad Boys in China.
Amusing description of how they are punished even when old men.

Jokes in Color.
Two pages of the best work of American, German, French, and English artists and humorists.

Gowns for Horse Show.
Descriptions of costumes and the new rigs.

Fall Styles in Hold-Ups.
"Skinny de Robber" tells what are the latest ideas in this thriving industry.

"Red D Ranch Conspiracy."
Reporter's experience in exposing operations of great cattle syndicate of Northwest.

Detective Story by Bonfield.
Based on an episode in the life of George Latouche of the secret service.

Commerci'l Models of Chicago
Page of pictures from photographs of women and children who pose for advertising pictures.

Chicago's Lacks and Needs.
Article by Lambert Tree suggested by his return from a European tour.

Only Trainboy in Alaska.
Happy young man who sells miners peanuts at $5 a bag.

Speaker of British House.
Powers and prerogatives of the presiding officer of the Commons.

Famous Insurance Swindles.
Record of the most remarkable frauds attempted upon the companies.

Penny Savings Society.
Its President, the Rev. R. A. White, tells of the work it has accomplished.

Growth of the Y. M. C. A.
Early history of the organization told by Sir George Williams, its founder.

Origin of Social Life.
Prince Kropatkin writes of his theory of primitive society.

Novel Attempt to Reach Pole.
German expedition that is to carry transport supplies by means of trolley.

Slayer of 5,000 Bears.
Record of hunter who kills them in revenge for wife's death.

Walked 8,000 Miles.
For twenty-five years he has been a wanderer to escape his wife's tongue.

New Ideas in Education.
The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones protests against recent tendencies in methods of instruction.

Chicago's Greatest Need.
Mrs. Lucy Flower writes an article saying it is a reform school for boys under 16.

Teacher and Cook.
Chicago's high school professor of literature who makes cakes and pies for sale.

New Styles in Men's Shirts.
Haberdashers predict that they will resemble those worn by women.

America Leads in Steel.
Statistics showing how the United States has become dominant factor in iron market.

Miss Gilder's Literary Letter.
Discusses the Century classics and Maurice Thompson's new poems.

To See Behind Forts.
New invention enables soldiers too observe movements of the enemy.

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Russian top coats—many styles in this fashionable garment—royal blues, browns, tans, garnets and cardinals, whipcords, cheviots, boucles or kerseys—2 to 7 years—$7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50—today special at $6.50

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Coming so early—an offering of *extraordinary* price interest to lovers of really *correct* fall headwear—with prices lower than less progressive shops ask for the "hit-or-miss," "made-to-sell" sorts.

At the height of the season—a sweeping clearance in the ready-to-wear hat section. The prices are marked extraordinarily low, and *for this reason:* Many of the styles have sold down to one or two of a kind—all the best sorts, though—while other assortments are still complete and offer a wide range of choice. All this season's best fashions and qualities—*guaranteed*—affording undoubtedly the greatest bona fide bargain occasion Chicago has seen this (or any other) season. The new quotations will range from $4.50 down to as low as 98c. 98c

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Perrin Freres et Cie—the famed kid gloves that won the grand prize for superior manufacture at the Paris exposition. There were many competing for this great honor and many "hors concours," meaning "out of" (*not* "beyond") competition, with this great make. The Perrin Brothers have just completed the largest and most modern factory in Grenoble, with increased facilities for making the highest grade gloves in the world. $1½

Perrin frères & Cie

Perrins' 3-clasp overseam kid gloves—satin embroidery and crochet.

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The price of the Perrin glove is standard, $1.50—always in stock—always one price—always the newest styles and colorings—always fitted if desired—and always *guaranteed* to be, and to remain, satisfactory.

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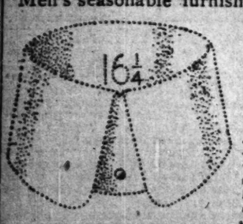

10c for quarter-size collars—the S. & M. special brand—made in all shapes—½ inch neck sizes—the peer of any collar sold anywhere at a great deal more money—hand-barred buttonholes throughout—equal in appearance to any imported collar costing more than double— 10c

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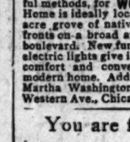

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You are foolish to put on, or let your painter put on, the wrong paint, when the right one doesn't cost more. Devoe ready paint is a satisfactory paint; we insure it.

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GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,000 FRANCS AT PARIS.

QUINA-LAROCHE

When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.

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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES. Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Oct. 15, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia depots of the Quartermaster's Department, mattresses and mattress covers. All articles must conform to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. E. H. Ar.wood, Chief Quartermaster.

DESKS. Cor. Adams and Wabash. REVELL & CO.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—1,000,000 ART Calendars for 1901. Surplus stock of a large manufacturer. Assortment and quality equal to anything on the market. CALENDAR AND PRINTING CO., 142 Monroe-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES

TO BE HELD BY

The Geo. P. Gore Co.

At their Stores, 149 & 151 Market-st., Chicago.

On Tuesday, Oct. 16th, at 10 a. m., DRY GOODS and FURNISHING GOODS, Including a Line of Comforts.

On Wednesday, Oct. 17th, at 10 a. m., SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

On Thursday, Oct. 18th, at 10 a. m., MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, SUITS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS AND CAPS, Including A Bankrupt Stock of Clothing.

THE GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Furniture, Carpets, Piano, &c.

Of the 50-room Hotel Ryan.

Also a large consignment of New Rugs, Art Squares, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster Carpets, and 30 van loads unclaimed Furniture from storage warehouses.

AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP

125 Manufacturers' Samples of New A1 Library Cases, Ladies' Desks, Combination Desks, Music and Parlor Cabinets, China Closets, &c., &c., in mahogany and golden oak, and were made for the best retail trade. Also a large lot of Dining Chairs and Rockers in lots to suit the taste without reserve

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO., 381 to 385 West Madison Street.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS SATURDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK, Regular Clearing Sale

GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RUGS, CARPETS, BEDDING, And General Merchandise.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 178 Wabash-av.

Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at all drug stores, ten for 5 cents. Get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., N.Y.

Eyes Tested Free. L. MANASSE OPTICIAN 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg., Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

Dr. Jaeger's underwear prevents colds, rheumatism, pneumonia and climatic ills.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dr. Jaeger's underwear is recommended the world over by all celebrated physicians.

Girls', misses' and women's garments.

Saturday will be a memorable bargain day in our misses', girls' and juvenile apparel department—a day that will be long remembered by economical buyers.

AN UNUSUALLY wram fall caused a large western house to cancel a part of their original order for misses' and girls' fall and winter apparel—the manufacturer, rather than have the garments thrown back on his hands, offered them to us at a great price concession—that's the reason we can offer you to-day the best bargain of the year in—

Girls' and misses' extremely stylish three-quarter box coats, ulsters—long box coats—misses' and children's Eton and blouse suits, jackets, dresses and golf capes.

Women's blouse suits—Made of fine cheviot—trimmed with satin bands—jacket lined with good heavy taffeta— 15.00

Velour blouse jackets—With new bishop sleeves, revers and cuffs—girdle trimmed with braide—price 25.00

Automobile coats—Made of fine tan kersey—lined throughout with rich taffeta silk—either coat or storm collar—exceptional value at 25.00

Pedestrienne skirts—Made of fine Oxford frieze—flaring flounce around bottom—tailor stitched—special at 6.00

The new hair Barretts.

The correct hair ornament for fashionable coiffures—the largest and handsomest assortment shown in America—new shapes in fine gilt and rhinestones mounted and gun metal, Saturday we offer a limited number, just to introduce them, at much less than they will regularly sell for—

95c 50c 25c

45c for $2.00 Aiglon belts—The popular belt of the day—approved by the very swellest dressers. The entire surplus stock of an eastern importer at less than cost. Persian belt effects—handsome gilt and silver-plated clasps—at 45c

Mandel's great 1.00 gloves

Buy gloves today—here—Mandel's. "Balmoral" French kid gloves for women and Oxford street gloves for men, at $1.00 per pair—are unquestionably the greatest glove values in all America. Today the new 1900 styles and colors that will eclipse all expectations.

1.00 for women's "Balmoral" French kid gloves—new 1900 styles—all colors, all sizes—choice of 2-clasp and 3-clasp wrists—gloves of like quality are sold almost everywhere at $1.25 and $1.35 a pair.

1.00 for men's "Oxford" street gloves—in all the new, correct London shades—all sizes. Similar styles and qualities sell elsewhere at $1.50. These are absolutely unapproachable values.

Unparalleled sale of fine footwear.

Our shoe department is crowded daily with eager purchasers of these high-grade shoes. The values are the best ever offered in Chicago—over thirty different styles, in patent leather, enamel box calf, vici kid and winter tans—all the different shapes to select from—very light, medium or heavy weight soles—every pair a decided bargain.

1,200 pairs black patent leather and kid shoes—

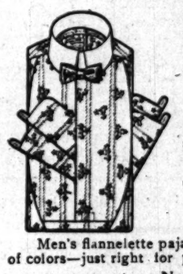
2.40 for women's $3, $3.50 and $4 fine shoes— 2.85

1,500 pairs patent and enamel leather shoes—

3.35 for women's $4, $4.50, $5 and $6 fine shoes— 3.75

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Men's Furnishings.



OUR MEN'S furnishing department is now completely stocked with seasonable merchandise. You will find here the best styles and qualities in neckwear, sleeping garments, shirts, underwear, hosiery and other furnishings for men. This department is just off the Washington street entrance.

Fall Shirts.

Men's extra value in fancy shirts, cut to our order—the best of workmanship—all sizes and sleeve lengths—each $1.00

Men's fancy shirts in all the new up-to-date patterns with two pairs of cuffs—each $1.50

Sleeping Garments.

Men's flannelette pajamas in a great variety of colors—just right for present wear—per suit $1.00

Men's flannelette night robes in very pretty combinations—all sizes—each 50c

Neckwear.

Men's new early fall neckwear in four-in-hands, imperials, tecks, bows and the new "Beau Brummel" tie—each 50c

Collars.

Men's 4-ply "½-size" linen collars—all new and desirable shapes—each, 12c; ½ doz., 65c; doz. $1.25

Men's Sample Hose.

Several hundred dozen received from our wholesale house in black and natural wool, colored merino and fancy novelties—in cotton and lisle—values up to 75c—Saturday any pair on the counter 25c

Eiffel High-Grade Underwear.

Men's "Eiffel" high-grade, perfect-fitting union suits in natural merino, and Jersey ribbed—warm, serviceable and nonshrinkable—per suit $2.00

Men's extra value merino shirts and drawers in natural, blue and tan shades—well made and very serviceable—each $1.50

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing.

OUR boys' clothing department is in every sense of the word a complete boys' clothing store, where you will find every desirable style made from the best fabrics and in the most careful manner. The prices will always be found reasonable.

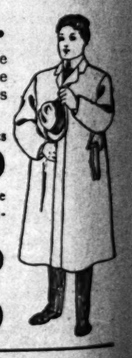
Young men's suits, sizes 30 to 36 chest measure, made of this season's newest fabrics in blue cheviots, blue serges, fancy plaids, pinchecks and stripes—new military and straight-back coats $10.00

BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS—A stylish overcoat at a reasonable price is usually a hard article to find. This season you will want a new one, for the extremely stylish coats this season are cut much longer, with full bell skirts.

Boys' sizes, 6 to 15 years $10.00

Young men's sizes, 30 to 35 chest measure $12.00

SPECIAL—500 boys' 3-piece suits—coat, double-breasted vest and short trousers, strictly all wool, 20 styles, regular $7.50 values—sizes 8 to 16 years $5.00



BISHOP HATS $3 SPECIAL DESIGNS. NONE BETTER. $4 —AND— A. BISHOP & CO. 156 STATE STREET.

HATS "BARNES" FALL STYLES. $3 and $4 CHAS. W. BARNES, Wabash and Monroe.

FURS Remodeling and Repairing EVERYTHING DESIRABLE PRICES RIGHT. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. A. BISHOP & CO. 156 STATE STREET.

Dr. Jaeger's underwear is recommended the world over by all celebrated physicians.

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

STRIKERS WILL CONTINUE FIGHT.

No Work Will Be Done Until Operators Make More Concessions.

CONVENTION IN SESSION.

Employes of Coal Carrying Railroads May Tie Up Lines to Aid Miners.

DECISION EXPECTED TODAY.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—That the miners now in convention here will reject the operators' offer and vote to continue the strike now seems certain. The sentiment apparently is unanimous against accepting the proposition of the employers as it now stands and greater concessions will be demanded. The delegates, almost to a man, are opposed to a resumption of work pending a full settlement.

Unless the mine officials in New York City decide to grant more than the present offer of a 10 per cent increase in wages, which the operators here and the representatives of the big companies declare impossible, a long struggle is assured. A decision by the convention is expected to morrow afternoon.

Two secret conferences were held at labor headquarters here today, involving the spreading of the anthracite strike to the coal-carrying railways. A decision may be reached tomorrow. The men at the conference were President Mitchell and M. W. Gursey of Harrisburg, and railway trainmen's officials. What the result of the meetings was Mr. Mitchell refused to disclose, but the labor men here are predicting that unless the West Virginia operators cut off the supply of soft coal coming into this region the carrying roads may be tied up by a strike. The railway men are expected to decide on a course of action tomorrow.

The present is the greatest meeting of labor delegates ever held in America, and these men, 857 in number, are to pass on the greatest strike ever declared in this country. No business of importance was transacted today, although the deliberations were held behind closed doors. The practical result of the deliberations thus far is that the miners will decide to have nothing to do with the proffered advance unless it is based on gross tonnage earnings. They will demand the abolition of the sliding scale as a basis of payment. A decided inclination to demand recognition of their union also was shown by the delegates.

Committee May Visit Employers.

President Mitchell declared tonight that the opposition to the 10 per cent offer, as it now stands, was unanimous. He said also that the convention would probably complete its work tomorrow evening. It is the prevailing opinion that the demands of the miners will be left in the hands of a committee for presentation to the operators. To pass upon the employers' reply it probably will be necessary to call another convention.

The report was current here this afternoon, however, that several of the delegates are trusted agents of the operators and that to them has been intrusted the task of stampeding the convention into accepting the compromise offer. This undoubtedly would be difficult to accomplish, for among 300 delegates questioned hardly 1 per cent favored resuming work till better terms are offered. This the operators declare they cannot do, although they add that they do not know what action may be taken in New York, and there are some who believe the strike will be settled there and not in the coal fields.

Mitchell Addresses Delegates.

The convention assembled shortly after 10 o'clock this morning in the Scranton Music Hall. President Mitchell, who was elected chairman, said in the course of his opening speech:

"When this strike was put into effect we declared that it would not end unless a majority of the delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination.

"For the first time in many years the operators have recognized your demands for better conditions of employment and have offered an advance of 10 per cent in your wages. I am well aware that this advance is not satisfactory to you.

"Whether it is best at this time to insist upon a compliance with all your demands is a question which you, who are most interested, are called upon to decide. Personally, I have hoped that we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint interstate convention and mutually agree upon a scale for one year."

It was 3 o'clock when the convention was organized and went into executive session to discuss a settlement of the strike. Several hundred delegates were anxious to speak, and there was a continuous flow of argument until 6 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken to tomorrow morning.

Expect Help from Illinois.

On the platform with President Mitchell were nearly all the national and local officials of the United Mine Workers, including W. D. Ryan of the Illinois bituminous fields. Ryan is counted on by many to offer the strikers funds with which to carry on their struggle, if they so desire. He took no part in the day's proceedings. The majority of the delegates who spoke were First District men, and it is reported they were unanimous in opposing a resumption of work. Tomorrow the other districts will be heard from, and then must be decided the vital question of work or strike.

NOVEL PLEA MADE FOR PENSION

Applicant the Widow of George Grafton, Government Inspector, Who Contracted "Lumpy Jaw."

In the filing of a claim for a pension for the widow of George Grafton, who, at the time of his death was a government inspector of meats and cattle at the Stock-Yards, a plea is set forth which, it is said, has no precedent in the Pension department of the United States government. Remuneration to the amount of $100 a month for the loss of her husband is asked by the widow on the ground that Grafton was a government officer, who died while engaged in the duty of averting the spread of a contagious disease known as "lumpy jaw."

Two years ago Grafton was inoculated with the disease while examining a suspicious carcass, receiving a slight gash from a bone of the carcass he was handling. A complication of diseases followed, and finally a malignant case of actinomycosis, or "lumpy jaw" set in, and Grafton, after great suffering, died several months later. Medical records chronicle only 150 cases in which human beings have been attacked by this disease. Four months before his death a hard, heavy growth developed beneath his jaw, and its position prevented surgical aid. The tissues of the throat enlarged, closing the passages of the throat and making the swallowing of food impossible. Just prior to his death Grafton requested the attending physicians to make a postmortem examination in the interest of science.

Mrs. Grafton resides with her son, an artist, at 4454 Oakenwald avenue.

NO PROMISES BY DEWEY.

CONSUL WILDMAN AT HONGKONG DENIES FILIPINO CLAIM.

Gives Facts Regarding Negotiations with the Junta — Alejandrino and His Colleagues Never Heard by the Naval Comander—Given Passage to the Islands, but He Feared to Go Ashore—Other Native Leaders Not Anxious to Share in Combat.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—By an official dispatch the false statements in regard to Admiral Dewey promising independence to the Filipinos and his relations with the Philippine country have been exposed. Consul General Wildman says Admiral Dewey did not even see the Filipinos at the alleged interview in which the promises are said to have been made.

In a dispatch received by the State department from Consul General Wildman at Hongkong, under date of Aug. 27 last, he comments upon the letter published in this country on July 22 last, addressed to Senators Hoar and Pettigrew, by J. Alejandrino, under date of April 12, 1900, and purporting to have been written from Sinukwan encampment, Philippine Islands. In that letter Mr. Alejandrino said:

"In April, 1898, in the absence of my chief, General Aguinaldo, who was then at Singapore, I solicited, through the American Consul General at Hongkong, Mr. Wildman, to have some interviews with Admiral Dewey. My petition was favorably received, and I went with Mr. Andres Garchiterena and another Filipino (Sandico) on board the Olympia in the Bay of Hongkong."

Then follows what purports to have been an interview between the writer and Admiral Dewey, in which Admiral Dewey promises the Filipinos independence, places at their disposal his fleet, "for the conveyance of both Filipino leaders and the arms," holds out the hope that the United States will supply them with further arms, and assures them that the United States will not take one inch of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Wildman says:

"As I am personally acquainted with the writer (J. Alejandrino) and am familiar with all his movements while he was in Hongkong, and conducted whatever negotiations there were between himself and Dewey, I think it my duty to place on record a true statement of the affair.

Never Seen by Naval Commander.

"In the first place, I beg to say that Admiral Dewey never saw Alejandrino, or ever had one word of conversation with him. Just before Admiral Dewey's squadron was leaving for Mirs Bay F. Agoncillo and T. Sandico, representing the Filipino Junta in Hongkong, asked permission to have an interview with Admiral Dewey before he left for Manila. Their professed object of this interview was to obtain his permission to reopen the rebellion against Spain and to cooperate with our naval forces, in case the United States determined to take the islands from Spain.

"I saw the Admiral personally regarding their request, and he said I might bring out to Mirs Bay any three of the junta who cared to come. On April 27 I took to Mirs Bay in the tugboat Fame Sandico, Garchitorena, and Alejandrino. On arrival at Mirs Bay the three insurgents were taken on board the Olympia and were assigned to Captain Gridley's room for the time being.

"After a council of officers in Admiral Dewey's room, at which among other things the feasibility of permitting the three Filipinos to go to Manila was discussed, the Admiral requested his chief of staff, his flag Lieutenant, and myself to interview the Filipinos and report to him. As I said before, Admiral Dewey did not see any of the three men. The conversation was carried on in English between Sandico and ourselves, and little of it was translated for the benefit of the other two Filipinos.

"When we told them that Admiral Dewey was inclined to permit the three to go to Manila on the collier Nanshan, if they could give any good reason for so doing, they informed us they did not wish to go to Manila until the American squadron had first disposed of the Spanish squadron.

"The upshot of the talk was that they did not expect to be taken off, as they were, and, although they were dying to fight for their down-trodden fatherland, they left all their clothes, linen, toothbrushes, etc., in Hongkong and could not take so long a voyage without them.

Two Refuse to Visit Islands.

"I told them that Hongkong was the best place for them, and Captain Coghlan, who came into the room, made so much fun of them that at last one of the bold warriors, J. Alejandrino, a young fellow who never had smelled powder, decided to accompany the squadron if, on Coghlan's guarantee, he would be supplied with a new suit of underclothes. I was thoroughly disgusted with the outfit. Garchitorena declined to accompany his colleague, on the excuse that his wife was ill. Sandico said he had no idea of going, as he was a diplomat and not a soldier. I brought them both back with me in the Fame the same afternoon, and Alejandrino was immediately taken to the collier Nanshan.

"After the battle of Manila Admiral Dewey gave the Filipino permission to land at Cavite and join his friends. He, however, declined to do so unless the Admiral furnished him with a marine guard. He remained on the Nanshan until it was convenient for the Admiral to return him to Hongkong, which was within a fortnight. Alejandrino returned discredited by his own associates, who openly charged him with cowardice. The letter under review proves him also to be a liar.

"Alejandrino's subsequent history is well known to the military government in the Philippines; he bloomed out as an insurgent General, a peace commissioner, and a letter writer."

This dispatch from Mr. Wildman was referred to the Navy department for the information of Admiral Dewey, who, in his reply, comments thereon as follows:

"Attention is invited to the following extract from page 172, Report of the Philippine Commission, volume I.:

"'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him then or at any other time.'

"The same is true of Alejandrino (whom, to the best of my knowledge, I have never seen) and of all other Filipinos."

RESENT ATTACK ON COLLEGE.

Officers and Students of Wisconsin University Reply to Statements Made in Presbyterian Synod.

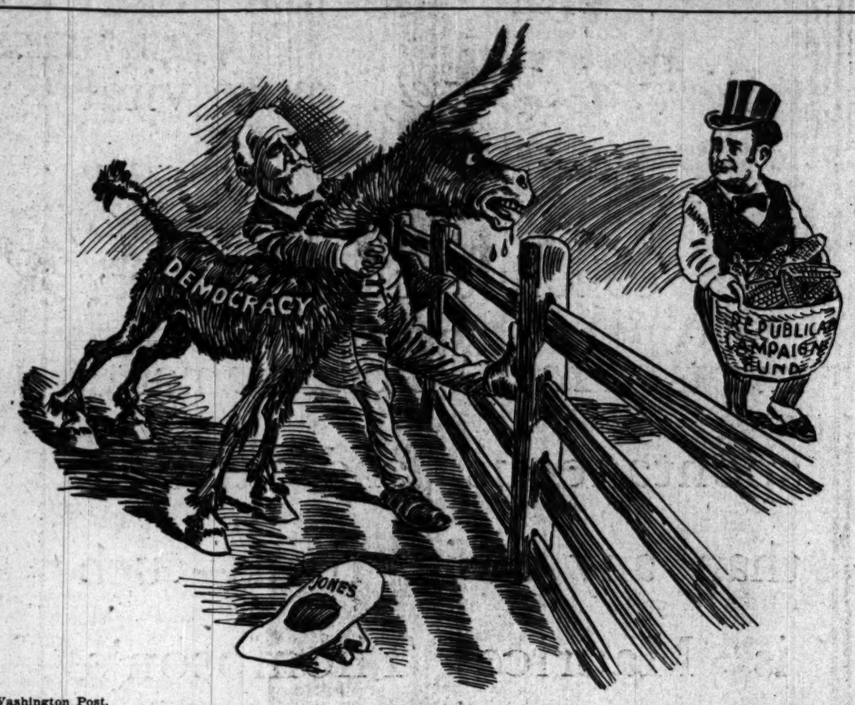
Madison, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Much indignation is felt in university circles over the attack made yesterday by Judge Eastman on the University of Wisconsin at the Presbyterian synod in Waukesha.

President Adams declared that in no other college were good influences stronger, and in few, if any, were the morals as high as here. The Daily Cardinal, the students' publication, says among other things:

"The university is not the hotbed of corruption that its defamers claim it to be. There is as large or a larger proportion of church-going, law-abiding students in the University of Wisconsin than in any college in the land. There are two active Christian associations doing an ever-increasing work among the students, in addition to the numberless churches of the city, which, each and every one, has a large student membership."

Irishmen Thank Chauncey Olcott.

Chauncey Olcott was given an address of thanks, a set of resolutions, and a basket of choice flowers at McVicker's Theater last night by a committee of Irish Nationalists. The courtesy was the return for kind treatment given the members of the Irish Ambulance corps in New York a year ago, when they were on their way to south Africa. Mr. Olcott was then playing at the Fourteenth Theater, and he invited them to spend an evening with him. The resolutions, which ended with a wish for long life and happiness, were signed by Ricard O'B. Burke, John T. Keating, Michael J. Kelly, James J. Reilly, John J. Mahoney, and Daniel P. Casey.



—Washington Post.

WANTS INCREASE IN ARMY

GENERAL MILES FAVORS ADDING TO NUMBER OF REGULARS.

Commander's Report to Recommend 80,000 Soldiers Instead of the Present 65,000 and a Reorganization of the Staff—Plans Coast Defense Department—Chief Ordnance Officer Buffington's Field Gun Requirements Objected To.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.

General Miles is engaged on his annual report. He will make recommendations concerning the increase and reorganization of the army, the general scheme being much in the same line as the bill which he prepared last year. The idea embraces staff reorganization and rotation in line and staff duty. He will suggest that an army of 80,000 men be established, of which force about 18,000 will form the coast artillery. The field artillery will be divided into seventeen or eighteen batteries; there will be thirty-six instead of twenty-five regiments of infantry; fifteen instead of ten regiments of cavalry.

General Miles Favors Army Increase.

Lieutenant General Miles formerly recommended an army the enlisted strength of which should be at the ratio of one soldier per one thousand of population. In the latest scheme this proportion is somewhat increased by reason of the demand made upon the service in providing a force for the coast defenses and affording one relief, which is deemed the least strength with which the service can do.

Secretary Root does not propose to stir up the question of army reorganization at this time. The plan is being prepared by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Carter of the Adjutant General's department, formerly a cavalry officer, who has received reports from army officers stationed in all sections of the country. These officers make suggestions regarding army legislation and the ideas will probably be of much value to the department in getting up the next year's plan for reorganization.

General Buffington, the Chief of Ordnance of the army, has incurred the displeasure of the makers of field guns, who have written the War department protesting against the requirements which the General Buffington intended imposing in the competitive test of that type of ordnance. The trial takes place at Sandy Hook in January in the effort of the government to secure a suitable and efficient field gun for use in this country and abroad. Ours is the only nation which does not possess a satisfactory field piece, and the army officers who served in China say the contrast between our ordnance and that of the foreigners in the allied column was somewhat painful.

Gunmakers Object to Gen. Buffington's Requirements.

There are numerous problems confronting the experts who are trying to solve the field artillery question, such as the matter of rapid fire, the means of resisting the recoil of the gun, and the kind of ammunition it is best to employ. It was necessary before ordering any guns to determine which of the various inventions were the best. The War department ordered the Board of Ordnance and Fortification to get up a letter of instructions to the competing firms setting forth the requirements of the test.

It is now charged verbally, if not in more official form, by the gunmakers that the instructions drawn by General Buffington and two other officers, including Captain Wheeler of his corps, are prejudicial to the interests of the American guns. The requirements are excessive and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which passed on the instructions, finally amended the letter in some important technical particulars.

It is insisted that the letter, moreover, will have the effect of favoring a field gun and carriage devised by Captain Wheeler of the Ordnance department, a gun known as the army ordnance office gun. The pressure demanded by the government is alleged to be too high and a rate which cannot be sustained by any gun. It is required that the pressure per square inch shall be 44,000 pounds, while the regular service pressure is but 30,000 and the maximum pressure in the navy is but 34,000.

It was insisted, too, that the gunmakers should furnish their own guns, carriages, limbers, and in each case 1,000 rounds of ammunition. This last feature will mean an expense to the gunmakers of $5,000. General Buffington refuses to discuss the matter.

SUSPENSION RESULT OF ARREST

Six Boys Sent Away from Gallistel School Because Policeman Caught Them "Flipping."

Because they were arrested for "flipping" trains, six boys were suspended yesterday from the M. W. Gallistel School by Principal A. E. Jacobs for ten days. Charles C. Tice, 10228 Avenue L, father of one of the boys, appeared in Justice Callahan's court in company with a county officer and made a number of charges against Principal Jacobs. Tice vouches for the good behavior and steady attendance of his boy.

The parents of the suspended boys are all bitter in their denunciation of Principal Jacobs. They say that the principal is overstepping his authority in suspending boys because they "get into the hands of the police." The six boys were arrested by a railroad policeman "for nothing more than jumping on a moving train."

Principal Jacobs would not say anything beyond the fact that he thought he was doing the right thing, as the boys showed bad examples to the other boys

STREET CAR GRANT LEGAL

MILWAUKEE FRANCHISE UPHELD BY WISCONSIN HIGH COURT.

City Council Declared In the Right and Empowered to Pass the Ordinance Extending the Limit — Refusal of Money Offer Not a Squandering of Public Funds — Famous Fight, in Which Aldermen Were Arrested for Contempt of Court, Ended.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—All question as to the legality of the new Milwaukee street railway franchise was settled by the Supreme Court this morning in reversing the order of Judge Ludwig, in refusing to vacate injunctions in the Linden Land company suits. The court, in effect, holds that the proceedings before the Common Council were regular, that body not having exceeded its authority. Citizens, the decision holds in effect, cannot question the discretion of the Common Council, even though exercised wrongly. The discretion lies with the Council.

The decision is regarded as one of the most important the court has handed down for a long time. It is lengthy and discusses the rights and privileges of street railway companies in a manner never gone into before. While the court leaves many points undecided, there is a strong intimation in those touched upon that the plaintiffs' theories were wrong.

The decision proceeds solely upon the proposition as to whether the plaintiff was entitled to a preliminary injunction. Justice Winslow wrote the opinion, all of the Justices concurring.

The ordinance granted a ten-year extension of the present franchises, which do not expire for twenty-five years, in consideration of certain concessions by the company.

Famous Fight in the Council.

It was in December last that the people were aroused against the ordinance granting the new franchise, then pending before the Council. Before the meeting when passage took place, on Jan. 2, an injunction was secured restraining the Council from passing the ordinance. It was alleged that there was a conspiracy to pass it. In spite of the injunctional order the Council passed the ordinance. The Aldermen were brought before Judge Ludwig, charged with contempt of court. The Judge held them to be in contempt. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken by the Aldermen, and that body held that a legislative assembly could not be restrained and accordingly set aside the contempt proceedings.

The street railway company was enjoined from accepting the franchise and the city clerk from filing the acceptance. The company demurred and secured an order to show cause why the temporary injunction should not be set aside as stating no cause of action. Judge Ludwig overruled the demurrer and refused to set aside the injunction.

Has Power to Extend the Grant.

Justice Winslow, in the opinion handed down in the State Supreme Court today, said, after referring to the offer of $100,000 to the city for the franchise, which was refused:

"It seems plain to us that this action of the Common Council cannot be called in any proper or reasonable sense a squandering of public funds or property. The question before the Council was what terms should be attached to the grant, whether it was more beneficial to the public to secure a cash payment, which would benefit taxpayers only, or to secure lower rates of fare for the public generally, or to impose other conditions, and after exercising its discretion in favor of a general reduction of fare it cannot be said that any city fund has been squandered, lost, or misused."

"Street railway companies," says the court, "do not get their rights from their charter, but get them from the city. The fact that the Common Council extended franchises which had not expired would not make the ordinance void, as the Council had that power."

Of the objections concerning alleged irregularity of procedure in passing the ordinance the court says they cannot be raised by private parties, but only by the State.

FALLS FROM CROWDED L TRAIN.

Charles Thonn, Foreman of Metropolitan Electricians, Thrown to Street at Center Avenue and May Die.

Charles Thonn was thrown from the Center avenue station of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated railway company to the ground and was seriously if not fatally injured at 6 o'clock last night. The platform and cars were crowded with passengers and great confusion followed the accident. Thonn is the foreman of the electricians employed by the company, and he had walked down the elevated structure from the powerhouse to the station, when a west-bound Garfield Park train came along. Clambering on the platform, Thonn ran for the train, which had begun to move away. The guards refused to open the gates and Thonn jumped upon the rear platform, but could not open the gate. When the train reached the end of the station platform he struck the iron railing and was hurled over into the street. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Three of his ribs were broken, his spine sprained, his collar bone broken, and severe internal injuries were sustained. Thonn is 38 years old and lives at 928 North Kedzie avenue.

Bonus Offered for a Chicago Plant.

Daniel W. Williams, Vice President of the Moore Organ company, has gone to Kenosha, Wis., to examine an offer of a bonus for the removal of the Moore plant from Chicago to the Wisconsin town. It was stated last night at Mr. Moore's residence that the company had received six or eight such offers, but would prefer to remain in Chicago. The company desires to consolidate and enlarge its two plants in the city and is looking for a suitable site.

HEAR OF PLAN TO POISON.

MAN FOUND WHO MAY BE LINKED TO DEFENBACH CASE.

Mysterious Individual Who Worked Out an Easy Scheme to Secure Apparently Natural Deaths, but Never Put It in Practice—Hint That His Name Is Known and That He May Be Arrested—Developments in the Present Case.

New evidence that may have a bearing on the Defenbach conspiracy case came to light yesterday with the discovery of a plan for gaining life insurance by fraud. It appears to involve means by which deaths could be accomplished without arousing suspicion of foul play. This, according to the scheme, could be done by the inoculation of victims with poisonous virus.

"The inoculation can be done safely by a seemingly accidental scratch," the originator of the plan is said to have told his confidant. "There are two or three deadly diseases that can be introduced into the system that will produce an apparently natural death within from ten days to three weeks. The inoculation can be accomplished by the accidental dropping of the infected instrument upon the hand or arm, and a score of people might pass away one after another without raising a question as to the naturalness of the death."

Studied Out the Details.

The alleged originator of this idea, whose name may yet be brought into the case, suggested one disease in particular that he had under consideration, but the character of it the investigators decline to discuss at this time. The person who conceived the plan, according to detectives, remarked further that he had staid awake nights studying out the small details by which his scheme could be accomplished safely, and announced himself highly satisfied with his ideas.

He had acquired the idea, he said, from reading an account of the death of a high Russian official who had come to his death by an apparently accidental scratch from the stickpin of a fellow-passenger while he was riding on a railroad train. The fellow-passenger, according to the story, was in reality a Nihilist, whose stickpin had been purposely poisoned.

Colleran Talks of It.

When asked about this matter last night, Captain Luke P. Colleran said:

"I understand the evidence regarding this plot has been thoroughly run down. It is not believed that the plan was put into operation, but proof that it was contemplated seems to be conclusive, and it is of great weight in throwing a light upon the character of the man who originated it and who may be connected with the Defenbach case.

Wayland Brown Disputed.

The statement of F. Wayland Brown regarding the purchase of the four ounces of chloral hydrate found in his grip was brought in question yesterday by a telegram from the proprietor of the Cleveland drug store at which Brown alleges he bought the drug. The druggist is Fred W. Stecher, and he says he never sold Brown any such medicine.

The analysis of the drugs found in Miss Defenbach's room will not be completed until Monday. If those which are marked as containing a single ingredient are what the label declares, the test will be a simple affair. The difficulty lies in differentiating the constituents of the powders and liquids which are made up of several ingredients. The chemists of the Health department are making the tests under the direction of Dr. Adolph Gehrmann.

No New Man Arrested.

The arrest of an additional man in connection with the case was denied yesterday by President John Boland of the Mooney & Boland agency, and by Captain Colleran. Captain Colleran and Mr. Boland also pronounced absurd the story that Brown was incarcerated in the County Jail merely for the purpose of getting information from Smiley and Unger.

While asserting positively that Marie Defenbach was dead, Mr. Brown yesterday asserted that there was no evidence in the case as set forth at the present time to connect him with a conspiracy in any form or manner.

"There is some slight ground for suspicion," said Mr. Brown, "but there is nothing in the case of which I am afraid. Smiley is all right also. I do not, however, speak for Dr. Unger."

"JUDGE" NILES QUOTES LAW.

Military Governor of "District of Lake Michigan" Refers to 1814 Treaty—Captain Streeter Takes Stand.

"Judge" William Niles, military governor and justice of the peace of the "District of Lake Michigan," was placed on the stand in Judge Smith's court yesterday in the conspiracy case against the Streeter "army," of which he was, commander. He gave a detailed statement of his connection with the district, his purchase of lots, and his subsequent election as Governor. In his testimony he referred to the treaty of 1814 with Great Britain, quoted its provisions, and declared the land claimed by Streeter was not charted either by the city or United States government.

Captain George W. Streeter testified during the afternoon. He said he came to Chicago in 1871 and had previously served in the Northern army in the civil war. He declared that he was not present at the encounter between the police and the "army," but had been arrested a week later as a conspirator. Samuel Scott, another defendant, was the last witness of the day, but developed no new evidence.

Court adjourned until Monday, when the last evidence will be introduced.

TO REOPEN EASTMAN CASE

GRAND JURY SUMMONS FOR HARVARD PROFESSOR.

Killing of Richard H. Grogan Jr. at Cambridge Last July Recalled—Accused, After Hearing Before Judge Almy, Was Released on Theory That Shooting Was Accidental—Statement of Defendant Is Questioned—Friends of Eastman Expect Vindication.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Professor Charles R. Eastman of Harvard College was served with a summons today to appear before the grand jury at Lowell next Monday, when an inquiry into the circumstances of the shooting of Richard H. Grogan Jr. on July 4 last will commence. Professor Eastman, who is an instructor in zoölogy at Harvard, has been West for several months in the interest of the Agassiz Museum. Considerable surprise was excited when Judge Almy of the District Court of Cambridge discharged Eastman at the hearing last July. Testimony was introduced at the time to show that there had been friction between the two men, who married daughters of the famous telescope lense maker, the late Alvin Clark.

After the shooting, which took place while the men were at target practice, Grogan said with his last effort at speech that Eastman had murdered him. The contention of Eastman was that the shooting was an accident. There were no eye witnesses to the firing of the shot that killed, but several persons testified to his dying accusation.

Released by Judge Almy.

Judge Almy, however, thought the shooting an accident and refused to hold Eastman for the grand jury. When the Judge announced his decision Eastman laughed heartily. Directly the hearing was over, Harvard sent Eastman West. His wife remained in Cambridge and, according to those in a position to know, both she and Mrs. Grogan have been on surprisingly friendly terms.

Mr. Grogan Sr., father of the young man who lost his life, is the keeper of a livery stable in Brooklyn. He asserts that testimony will be presented when the proper time comes that will make it imperative that the grand jury should indict Eastman, but exactly what that testimony is cannot at this time be learned. It has been hinted, however, that a witness will be brought forward whose testimony will be decidedly damaging.

There has been an effort to discredit Eastman's story that he was shot by Grogan during the scuffle that followed Eastman's alleged accidental fatal shot. Investigation proved that the trifling wound in Eastman's thigh was caused by a bullet from his own revolver.

Expect Final Acquittal.

The police officials of Cambridge who have been working on the case say they are confident that Eastman will be held for trial. While it is generally conceded by those most familiar with all the details of the case that there may be evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the return of an indictment against the professor, it is agreed on all sides that a trial by jury would result in acquittal. The reopening of the case was expected, as Judge Almy is a Harvard man, and the action of the District Attorney in carrying the case beyond his jurisdiction is regarded not so much as indicating his conviction of Eastman's guilt as a desire for vindication of his contention before Judge Almy, that, considering the seriousness of the charge, Eastman's guilt or innocence should be settled by a jury.

MANY ENTRIES IN HORSE SHOW.

Enough High Class Animals and Turnouts Already on the Lists to Surpass Promoters' Expectations.

Present indications point to a larger and greater variety of exhibits at the approaching horse show than was counted on at the beginning by the management. The number of entries and declarations already received, and the advices from several outside points that large representations would be sent to the show, have convinced the management there will be more horses, finer turnouts, and a more general representation than the most sanguine of the promoters anticipated.

There was a steady stream of prospective exhibitors at the office of the show yesterday, and it was declared to be the busiest day in the way of receiving entries and considering preliminaries this far in advance in the history of any horse show ever given in the West. On account of the expected large number of exhibits the original plans have again been changed in order to extend and enlarge the accommodations.

Among the more important entries received during the day were C. K. G. Billings' trotters and light harness drivers, including Lucille, holding the world's record driven by an amateur. Hontas Crooke, another of Mr. Billings' entries, is considered one of the best road horses in the country. Inquiries already received from other prominent owners of fine trotting horse stables as well as entries at hand, indicate that the exhibit of this class of horses is going to be exceptionally fine. The same can be said of almost all the classes.

An interesting feature of the exhibit will be the show of polo ponies. The Onwentsia Polo club will take a prominent part in the exhibition, and entries have been received from Walter Farwell, W. Vernon Booth, M. J. Kirkman, W. W. Keith, J. C. Evans, Howard F. Gillette, and Frederic McLaughlin. It is expected liberal entries will be made in these classes by clubs in various parts of the country.

The Horse Show club idea has sprung into popularity, and a number of applications for membership were received during the day.

A number of handsome designs for the challenge cup, valued at $500, offered by M. H. Tichenor & Co. for the best horse suitable for a gig to be driven by the owner, professional dealers and owners to be barred, were submitted yesterday. Several other cups have been selected, and the work of engraving will begin at once.

"LAST CALL COURT" RAIDED.

Eleven Members of the Open Board of Trade Arrested on Charges of Gambling.

Charles Albertson, President of the Open Board of Trade, and ten other men were arrested yesterday at what is known as "Last Call court," in the rear of the Wyoming Hotel, on a charge of gambling in grain. When the crowd on the "open board" realized what was going on there was a hurried movement toward the exits, and the excitement for a few moments furnished a scene more animated than would have occurred had wheat dropped a half dozen points.

The men arrested were Charles Albertson, J. J. Brady, William Duncan, G. D. Carpenter, Samuel Shute, E. Shoesmith, B. W. Hunter, Hiram Borman, Abraham Frazee, W. C. Albertson, and William Saunders. The arrests were made by Constable Edward Gard, and the prisoners were taken before Justice W. D. Wilcox, 1159 West North avenue, where they furnished bonds, and the hearing was set for Monday. A warrant was in the hands of the constable for F. S. Cowles, but he could not be found. Saunders was arrested on a charge of assault.

"Last Call court" is a large open space at 14 and 16 Pacific avenue, between McCoy's Hotel, the Wyoming Hotel, and the Imperial Building. There are but two means of access to this secluded spot, one through the Wyoming Hotel and the other through a gate at the northwest corner of the court, opening out upon Pacific avenue. Shut in as it is by the surrounding high buildings, it afforded an ideal spot for the gathering of speculators intent upon following the grain market.

It is said that over eighty warrants have been issued for grain gambling, all of them on the complaint of J. W. Culver. The officers, however, decided to take the most prominent men first.

LEADS WORLD IN CHIEF PRODUCTS.

United States Holds Foremost Place in Ore, Fuel, and Foodstuffs.

HAS A MARKET AT HOME.

Nearness of Iron Mines to the Coal Supply a Great Advantage in Steel Trade.

ENGLAND IS LEFT BEHIND.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The United States is now the world's greatest producer of iron, steel, coal, copper, cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, and many other articles entering into the daily requirements of man.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued a monograph on the iron and steel trade of the United States.

In a comparative survey of the world's iron ore situation, the remarkable fact is brought out that the United States in 1899 produced 30 per cent of the world's ore, or 25,000,000 tons out of a total of 85,000,000, in round numbers. This quantity is somewhat less than the combined ore output of both Great Britain and Germany, including Luxemburg, which produced respectively 17 per cent and 12 per cent of the world's ore supply.

With primacy in coal and iron ore, the position of the United States is one of undisputed and permanent ascendancy in her control of the raw materials of iron and steel production. This primacy in raw materials gives the United States a self-sufficing position as compared with that of her foremost rivals, Germany and Great Britain.

While the Dortmund, Germany, furnaces have to go to northern Sweden for iron ores, and the furnaces of Cleveland, England, have to get their ores from northern and southern Spain, the United States is far freer to locate iron and steel industries with direct regard to the conditions of maximum economy in the accumulation of raw materials and the distribution of the finished products.

Furnace Goes to Ore Mines.

Therefore, as coke has displaced coal, the tendency the world over is for the furnace to leave the colliery and move toward the ore mines. Hence the iron and steel industries of this country are gradually being drawn around the southern shores of Lake Erie, within easy access of the vast ore deposits of the Lake Superior mines.

The preponderance of this single source of ore production is apparent from the fact that the Lake Superior region furnished 73 per cent of the 25,000,000 tons of ore consumed by the furnaces in 1899, while the Southern States furnished 19 per cent and the Eastern States only 8 per cent.

Among the world's great pig iron producers the United States first attained the leadership in 1890, but in 1894 lost it to Great Britain, only, however, for the time being. In 1895 the United States finally outranked the United Kingdom.

In 1899 the five great pig iron producers stood in the following order of importance:

Countries.	Tons.
United States	13,620,703
Great Britain	9,500,319
Germany	8,142,011
Russia	2,945,000
France	2,567,468

There are other nations to be mentioned, such as Austria-Hungary and Belgium, each of which produced 1,000,000 tons, and Sweden, whose output is 500,000. But the mere fact of primacy in pig iron production, on which the steel industry depends directly, has the utmost significance for this country at home and abroad. It also is the greatest consumer of its iron and steel products.

The development of a domestic consumptive capacity has been a feature of the national policy toward the iron and steel trade. It has been followed by the growth of a national demand unequaled by any other nation. The volume of demand thus developed has resulted in that gradual reduction in the cost of production which has brought this country fully equipped to enter the world's markets on a level with the best of its rivals. Its position in the world's markets is therefore enduring, because it is based on a highly developed and rapidly enlarging home market, such as no other nation now enjoys.

Steel Production Enormous.

No other nation converts so much of its pig iron into steel as the United States does. Of the world's pig iron output, 40,000,000 tons, 70 per cent is made into steel, whereas this country converts 77 per cent of its pig iron tonnage into steel, amounting to 10,636,858 tons out of the world's total output of 27,110,000 tons.

The United States is the foremost steel consuming country of the world, a single city having consumed 125,000 tons in a year for building purposes alone, and one car company having required 400,000 tons of steel to meet its yearly contracts.

In the iron and steel trade with foreign countries covering the last twenty years the United States' position has been exactly reversed. Within the last five years it has actually changed from an importing to an exporting nation. In 1880 it imported five times as much in value as it exported of iron and steel products. Now it exports six times the value of its iron and steel imports. These exports in 1900 aggregated $121,858,341, thus ranking next to breadstuffs, cotton, and provisions, the three highest in value. There are in the iron and steel exports twenty-one classes valued at from $1,000,000 to $9,000,000 each.

These facts and relations give the iron and steel trade an economic outlook such as have never before been attained. While Great Britain and Germany are still leading as exporters of iron and steel of certain classes, the experience at home in adapting machinery and implements and other forms of steel products to the varied conditions of the vast territory has prepared the United States to adapt its products to the conditions of climate and the wants of consumers the world over.

Progress in Methods Necessary.

The United States trade has prospered hitherto by reason of the high efficiency of labor, by the superiority of its industrial organization, and by continuous progress in technical invention. But other nations are learning its secrets of success. Other nations are learning its methods by making models of its machinery and tools. In order to overcome the advantages the United States now has over them, Prussia and Bavaria, France and England, all import railway engines only to pick their excellencies and then incorporate these into their next new types to be made at home. The policy of the future must take this fact into account, and the only way to meet it is by a restless progress in productive processes at home, a systematic study of the conditions and requirements of American iron and steel products abroad, and a more considerate cultivation of the consumer than has hitherto been the case.

Hence the main problem of the American iron and steel trade is not now industrial, nor financial, but commercial. The pig iron trade with Europe, for example, is limited by the quantity of bottom offered it as ballast in cotton cargoes. Everywhere, too, foreign trade suffers for want of trained commercial representatives.

HOMES OF AUTHORS—"TRIBUNE" SERIES, NO. II.

The Bryant Homestead, Cummington, Mass.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Barrie's Masterpiece.

"Tommy and Grizel." By James M. Barrie. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. BARRIE'S delightful "Tommy and Grizel" will appear in book form today. The volume is uniform in style with "Sentimental Tommy," to which it is the sequel. For once the uncomplimentary adage about sequels must be reversed, for Mr. Barrie's latest book is the greatest he has written. It is not only more interesting, but it also shows a firmer grasp and a deeper insight than anything that has preceded it. "Tommy and Grizel" is the work of a master artist.

No other living writer has the power to produce such an exquisite combination of humor and pathos. But in this mingling of laughter and tears Mr. Barrie has long been without a rival. The significant thing is that in his new work he has for the first time shown constructive powers as great as his other qualities. Mr. Kipling has never yet demonstrated his ability to write a novel as perfect as one of his short stories. Mr. Barrie has done it. The qualities of the two men are utterly different and cannot be compared, but "Tommy and Grizel" is sufficient cause for placing Mr. Barrie closer to the niche left vacant by the death of Stevenson than any other living writer.

The characters in this novel are more thoroughly alive than many that we meet in real life, and they take hold of one's interest and sympathies in like measure. True, there is scarcely any plot. It is simply the sad love story of Grizel as wrought out by the unutterable Tommy. But it has both action and tragic intensity, with a perpetual ripple of smiles provoked by the author's inimitable style.

Mr. Barrie has created an absolutely new character in this provoking, fascinating, exasperating Thomas Sandys. There is nobody else like Tommy in literature. In his self-conceit and his masterful way with the ladies he reminds one of that other young Buck, Pendennis. But T. Sandys is less of a man than Pendennis, and what makes him so is his incorrigible passion for sentimental play-acting. It is this that makes him unique, and it is this that makes up the tragedy of his life and Grizel's.

The book is primarily an exquisite love story, but it is none the less a masterly portrayal of character. Grizel is a normal woman, strong yet feminine, human yet noble, and portrayed with a tenderness and an artistic mastery which should give her a permanent place among the great heroines of fiction. Tommy is abnormal, but by no means impossible or unnatural. In place of a heart he has an artistic instinct; or, rather, his passion for make-believe is too strong for his otherwise lovable nature. The same vaulting imagination which made it impossible for him to keep from telling lies as a boy now makes him a noted author. But he is constantly weaving his own friends and their hearts into his fictitious fancies. Half the time he is acting the part of one of his own imaginary characters, though talking to the real people around him. It is the artistic instinct gone wild, and O, the suffering it brings to himself and to Grizel!

Yes, Tommy comes to a bad end. "I knew it," the reader of the serial installments will exclaim. But be not too hasty in condemning Tommy or in deciding what kind of an end he comes to. This review is not going to tell how the story ends, except to say that Tommy is the same exasperating Tommy to the end, and that he does some noble and some base things in the powerful closing chapters. The end is artistically as great as the rest of the story. To the last the reader has a longing to take Tommy by the collar and shake some sense or some sincerity into him, and to the last the reader will also feel that Mr. Barrie is right when he says all Tommy's sins came from the fact that he was still a boy and could not grow up. Here is a glimpse of the better side of Tommy:

What is genius? It is the power to be a boy again at will. When I think of Tommy singing off the years and whistling childhood back, not to himself only, but to all who heard, distributing it among them gayly, imperiously calling on them to dance, dance, for they are boys and girls again until they stop; when I recall him in those wild moods I myself grasp for a moment at the dear dead days and know as much the best I cannot wonder that Grizel loved him. I am his slave myself; I see that all that was wrong with Tommy was that he could not always be a boy.

It is almost sacrilege to extract the skeleton of such a story from its rich and delicate garb of flesh and blood. It is worse than condensing a bubble or a butterfly. Yet it is only fair to tell those who have not been reading the story that the scene opens in London, with Tommy in the rôle of an ambitious youth who is about to become the amanuensis of a novelist—"O. P. Pym, the colossal Pym, that vast and rolling figure, who never knew what he was to write about until he dipped grandly." His little sister Elspeth is there, too, for Tommy never deserts her. Then follow some years of hard work in which Tommy learns to write books—and incidentally almost ruins the great Pym's tuppenny reputation. In the meantime Grizel remains in Thrums, where she has grown up beautiful and masterful, with the record of being "the only young lady who ever dared to say she hated Sunday because there was so much sitting still in it."

When Tommy returns to Thrums it is as a young man with a beard and a great reputation as the author of a "soulful" book. He and Elspeth make their home with the crusty Aaron Latta, who still dislikes Tommy and yearns after little Elspeth. Tommy's old playmates, Corp Schiach and Gavinia, are now married and have a child, which they call after Tommy. These secondary characters are as uniformly lifelike and delightful as the main figures.

Grizel is still distrustful of Sentimental Tommy, as she calls him, to his unbounded disgust. How this wholesome distrust is gradually broken down by Tommy's successful make-believe cannot be told here, but it is a slow process, accomplished through many humorous and dramatic incidents. One cannot quite believe in the scene in which Tommy, out of pique and play-acting, throws himself into a river, though unable to swim, just because Grizel has not believed in him. Nor can one quite accept the incident in which he deliberately wrenches his ankle because Grizel has caught him in one of his pretenses. But if these acts are rather incredible they are at least consistent with Tommy's character, and they serve to bring about the climax in which poor Grizel finally gives up and ceases resisting the love which Tommy has inspired in her heart. Yet all the time Tommy has merely been acting.

Tommy is secretly horrified at what he has done, and yet he loves Grizel as well as he is capable of loving any woman. So he goes on pretending, and the love scenes between the two are all the more beautiful because of the pathos and the tragedy in the background. They agree not to tell of their engagement until Elspeth's pending love affair is settled. Tommy believes his sister will not leave him, but suddenly Elspeth surprises him by accepting her suitor. Perhaps the most poignant climax comes when Grizel enters, expecting Tommy now to proclaim their own engagement. In this crisis the fickle Tommy, driven by an impulse as "strong as the instinct of self-preservation," recoils from his fate and admits to Grizel that he does not want to marry her.

From that moment Grizel is changed. Though all Thrums blames her with having thrown over its idolized Tommy, Grizel remains outwardly calm and cheerful; but by the superb power of the author one is given to see the pathetic struggle within. Tommy goes back to London, where he pursues his sentimental ways among the idle born and figures in scenes that show how utterly unworthy of Grizel's love he really is.

Finally there comes a time when the heart-broken girl begins to do strange things. She suddenly becomes convinced that Tommy is dangerously ill, so she goes to London to seek him, and follows him to Switzerland in a pitiful journey on which her mind gives way. Distraught and ill, she comes unexpectedly upon Tommy during one of his shameful flirtations. From that moment Tommy at least sees himself as he really is. The scenes that follow are at times painful, yet the story does not end in gloom. It simply ends as it had to, because Tommy was Tommy.

In one sense the novel is a study in heredity, though it by no means confirms the fatalistic scientists' views. Grizel, the daughter of the "painted lady," feels all the wrong impulses of her unfortunate heritage, but her intense and pathetic desire to "be good" triumphs over all. On the other hand, Tommy seems to be hopelessly the victim of his inherited weaknesses. Aaron Latta voiced a part of this thought when he said to Tommy:

Man, there's times when I see mair o' your mother than your father in you. She was a wonder at making believe. The letters about her grandeur that she wrote to Thrums when she was starving! Even you couldna has wrote them better. But she never managed to cheat herself. That's whaur you sail away frae her.

To this Tommy replied, with his provoking yet half appealing humbleness, that each of us must "dree his ain weird." This is what he did, but it was rather hard on Grizel. "O, men, men, will you never understand how absolutely all of her a woman's love can be? If she gives you everything, how can she give you more?" Certainly Tommy did not understand this at first, and even when he did seem to understand it he could not change. Sentimentalism was his curse, because it had no love behind it. When one sees Grizel, the adorer and adored of all the Thrums babies, going down the hill of life, herself childless, one feels as Corp did when he said to Gavinia with a gulp: "I wonder God could hae haen the heart to do it."

The story is told as if it were the biography of some half-forgotten author whom everybody once knew. This seems to strip the work of all superfluous introductions and descriptions. At the same time it allows the author to stand off by the reader's side and make quizzical remarks about Tommy, as Thackeray does about his characters, though Mr. Barrie is always sympathetic. He does not remark that the present age is one in which "all authors are trying who can say 'damn' loudest," but he is never cynical. Tenderness is an essential part of his virility. His humor always sparkles but never burns. He has looked deep into the human heart and knows all its passions, yet his work is as pure as sunshine. In "Tommy and Grizel" he has created a book whose life will not be spanned by a year or a decade.

Stories by Stockton.

"Afield and Afloat." By Frank R. Stockton. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"By land or sea," from old-time mansion, from far afield or afloat, from inland waters or the distant seas, these stories come together and form a company which will proceed, whether on wheels or keels, into that vast region marked "Unknown" on the map of good and bad fortune." Thus Mr. Stockton begins his preface to the eleven short stories making up his new volume, which, being no better or worse than his previous ventures, will probably meet with about the same fortune.

The stories are characterized by the same absurdity of situation, the same caricature of persons, and the same unconsequence of events. Generally there runs through them the thread of romance, sometimes prominent, sometimes only suggested, but always showing happily. Optimism is one of this author's strong points, and with all his exaggeration—which wearies as well as amuses—there is ever apparent some appealing expression of kindly feeling or pretty sentiment that is all but feminine in its delicacy. This is particularly apparent in "The Romance of the Mule Car." In which two lovers, with the assistance of the considerate mule, become engaged while going home in a car. After they are married the young man out of gratitude buys the mule and turns him loose in the back yard of their lovely cottage, where his tinkling bell is a constant reminder of the beginning of happiness for all three.

Only three of the stories are without a little love episode, and of these "The Buller-Podington Contract," if it is not the best, comes first. Mr. Buller, who is deathly afraid of horses, has a country home by the sea and owns a catboat which he loves to sail. His best friend, Mr. Podington, who is deathly afraid of the water and all kinds of boats, owns a country home in the mountains where he keeps horses which he loves to drive. When the neighbors begin surmising and hinting unpleasant things because these two avowedly great friends never exchange visits, each screws up his courage to the sticking point and in turn visits the other. After a series or, rather, two series of the most unexpected and ludicrous events that ever happened afield or afloat, they come to an agreement by the terms of which they may visit back and forth without fears or forebodings.

Then there are stories about good, kind ghosts, a vicious boomerang, an intricate knot which it was not necessary to cut with a sword, and many other interesting things; but since there is a limit to one's imagination as well as to one's credulity the stories must be read by installments.

Some Hungarian Humor.

"St. Peter's Umbrella." By Kálmán Mikszáth. Translated by B. W. Worswick. Harper & Bros.

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When we first hear of this fateful article it has just been discovered over the basket that contained the little sister of a poor priest in a remote Slovak village. No one knew who it was who had thus protected the little Veronica, and in time it came to be believed that St. Peter himself had stepped down from the sky in order to show his favor to an orphan child. Therefore the old red umbrella became sacred and the humble village folks looked upon it with veneration and awe. They came from afar to be married under it, begged to have it spread over them when they were sick, and were not considered as properly buried if that ceremony did not take place under the hallowed umbrella.

Then the story shifts to follow the fortunes of the original owner of the umbrella. His name was Pál Gregorics, and he was looked upon as a tactless man, whereas the author assures us his whole life was spent in trying to please others. He was certainly an eccentric individual. He needed a woman to cook for him and to wait on him, and he needed a woman to love; that means two women in the house. Why should he not simplify matters and make those two women one? The result of this speculation was an irregular union with his cook, and at his

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

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President Boldenweck Declares Chicago Syndicate Behind Petition of John Lussem Asking Court to Prevent Increase of Indebtedness—New York Advices Predict Unfavorable Bank Statement Today—Local Stock Market Shows Signs of Life.

Drainage board trustees are not worried over the petition filed by John Lussem, a taxpayer, in which the Circuit Court is asked to annul the issue of $2,500,000 worth of Sanitary District bonds sold to the New York Security and Trust company on Sept. 12. President Boldenweck is busy signing the bonds, and has arranged to transfer the securities to the purchasers on Monday.

"The Chicago syndicate of bankers which submitted the first bid for the bonds offering $2,500 premium is back of this litigation," said President Boldenweck yesterday. "We thought the price too low and rejected the offer, and I suppose they are using this means to make trouble. The second time we advertised for bids we sold the bonds for a premium of $27,800, which confirmed our first opinion of the value of the bonds.

"Certain members of the Chicago syndicate have been active in circulating the report that the bond issue in question is illegal, but we obtained the best counsel obtainable before deciding to issue them, and are convinced that the issue is in every respect valid. The New York company had arranged to sell $200,000 worth of the bonds to a Chicago investor when the syndicate sent a representative to warn him that the issue was illegal. I feel certain that the courts will hold that the bonds are valid."

Forecast Bank Statement.

There was every indication yesterday that the bank statement today would not be a favorable one. New York wired the following forecast:

"The local banks lost in cash this week up to the close of business yesterday $8,616,130. Of this amount $3,820,000 represented the excess of receipts by the Subtreasury, and the banks lost by the direct express movement $4,796,130. The fall will not appear in tomorrow's statement of averages as some of the heaviest shipments were made yesterday. On the other hand, heavy shipments made last week that did not appear in last week's statement will be reflected tomorrow."

Stock Market Livelier.

There was something like life in the local stock market, nearly all values being higher. Considerable interest centered in Northwestern Elevated preferred. This was caused largely by unofficial reports of big traffic. The street was also favored with reports that Union Traction earnings thus far in October are maintaining a gain over the figures of last year. This, in many directions, is thought to be hardly possible, as the fall festival last year made a most abnormal showing. For the month these earnings were $679,039, an increase of $91,945 over the previous year. The recent Labor Day encampment only increased the earnings for August $3,177. Northwestern shares have advanced 4 points in the last two days. The earnings for last month is said to exceed 12 per cent on the preferred stock. Sales were as follows:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
Lake St.	3	83	83	83
W. L. pfd.	13	24	24	24
Met. W. S. El.	1,370	71¾	71¼	71¾
Union L.	40	88¾	88	88¾
W. Chi. St. Ry.	60	99	99	99
Diamond Match.	200	94	94	94
Am. Tinplate com.	490	51¼	50¾	50⅝
Am. Tinplate pfd.	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Chi. Pneu. Tract. com.	11	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd.	99	49	49	49
No. Chi. St. Ry.	11	200¼	200	200¼
Nat. Biscuit com.	350	92	92	92
Do pfd.	55	88¾	88	88¾
Shelby Steel Tube.	150	5	5	5
Do pfd.	50	50	50	50
Nat. Carbon com.	50	161¼	161¼	161¼
Do pfd.	10	82	82	82

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$2000 Met. L. gold 4s	97½	$4000 L. S. L deb. 5s	92¾
4s		3000 do	92¾

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange is steadier at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	484	480¾
Commercial	483	480
Paris francs—		
Actual	520	522½
Commercial	521¼	523¾
German marks—		
Actual	94⅛	93 13-16
Commercial	94 15-16	93 9-16

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices of curb stocks in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87½
Amalgamated Bicycle—		
Do pfd.		23
American Woolen	12¾	13¼
Cobalt	69	69½
Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅝
Compressed Air	2¾	3
Distillers' Company of America	4¼	4⅝
Do pfd.	18	19
Electric Boat	13	15
Electric Bond	15	16
Havana Commercial	8¼	9¼
Do pfd.	30	40
Illinois Electric Vehicle Trans.		1¼
International Pump	19	19¾
Do pfd.	68	68½
Otis Elevator	25¼	27
Do pfd.	86	88
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	2	3
Do pfd.	76	78
Royal Baking Powder	92	93
Standard Oil	561	562
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	3	4
Do pfd.	29	30¼

Earnings of Railroads.

Railroad earnings were reported yesterday as follows:

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
First week Oct..	$ 12,217	$ 11,697	$ 1,520
From July 1	1,150,951	1,038,539	112,040

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

For September:			
Gross	$ 3,813,138	$ 3,720,830	$ 192,308
Oper. expenses..	2,612,463	2,223,594	218,869
Net	1,200,675	1,497,236	*26,561
From July 1:			
Gross	11,234,596	10,425,103	809,493
Oper. expenses..	7,616,016	6,974,319	1,054,811
Net	3,618,580	3,861,998	*245,418

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.

First week Oct..	$ 204,110	$ 172,441	$ 31,669
From Jan. 1..	6,825,140	5,835,529	489,611

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

First week Oct..	$ 651,000	$ 695,000	$ *44,000
From Jan. 1	20,640,000	19,032,072	1,607,928

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL.

First week Oct..$	52,412	$ 40,549	$ 11,863
From July 1..	688,376	576,585	111,791

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

First week Oct..$	298,496	$ 248,303	$ 50,193
From July 1....	4,198,801	3,598,575	600,226

KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN.

First week Oct..$	16,714	$ 13,294	$ 3,420
From July 1....	220,548	169,256	50,523

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

First week Oct..$	299,067	$ 261,966	$ 37,101
From July 1....	4,212,448	3,542,067	670,376

ANN ARBOR.

For August:			
Gross	$ 135,647	$ 148,260	$ *12,613
Net	2,095	42,136	*40,041
From Jan. 1:			
Gross	1,113,418	1,063,366	50,042
Net	103,295	218,194	*124,899

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.

2d week Oct..	$ 82,178	$ 85,486	$ *3,308
From July 1....	1,118,384	1,161,533	*43,149

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

First week Oct..$	581,415	$ 540,355	$ 41,050
From July 1....	7,283,835	7,323,811	*39,976

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

First week Oct..$	184,687	$ 130,720	$ 53,967
From July 1....	1,872,092	1,546,833	280,259

*Decrease.

Financial Notes.

Gold is still coming this way. S. S. La Bretagne and St. Louis, sailing today, will each bring $1,000,000. There are reports that $1,000,000 has also been engaged in France.

The Hammond Packing company held no meeting yesterday owing to absence of a majority of the directors.

The Controller of Currency has completed a report of the condition of all national banks on Sept. 5. Aggregate loans and discounts were $2,686,739,841, increase $68,247,440. Since June 29 deposits were $2,507,248,558, increase $49,155,800.

The following application to organize a national bank has been approved by the Controller of the Currency: The First National Bank of Chadwick, Ill., capital $25,000. Certificates have been issued authorizing the following national banks to begin business: The First National Bank of Troy, Ala., capital $50,000; and the Commercial National Bank of St. Joseph, Mich., capital $50,000.

The Bank of British North America has received advices of another shipment of gold, amounting to $450,000, from the Klondike. This makes a total of $900,000 consigned to the bank within the last week.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 12.	Oct. 5.
New York	$152,714,781	$147,037,877
Chicago	21,239,707	22,843,618
Boston	20,935,814	18,463,482
Philadelphia	13,716,196	13,392,806
St. Louis	5,984,250	7,791,051
Baltimore	3,419,657	3,370,144

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 65c discount bid, 50c asked.

BRINGING GOLD TO NEW YORK.

Metropolitan Banks Make Heavy Engagements of Precious Metal Abroad to Ship to This Country.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The one important feature in today's stock market was the engagement of gold in London, Paris, and Berlin for shipment to New York. The total amount engaged today was $2,750,000, of which the Bank of France will contribute $1,500,000. This undoubtedly had much to do with the advance in market prices. It made the market steady and removed the fears of some of the timid regarding a sharp advance in interest rates. The fact was pointed out today that the heavy balances carried abroad, together with the continued weakness in sterling, made it possible for the banks to build up their depleted reserves through gold importations.

During the week ending today the banks of New York have lost in the neighborhood of $7,500,000 to the interior. Most of this went to the South and West and was used in connection with the extraordinary movement in cotton. There has been only a single week in recent years during the fall season when the movement of currency to the interior has been as considerable as during the present week. In all about $7,500,000 was shipped from New York, of which $3,500,000 was deposited at the Subtreasury for transfer, the remaining $4,000,000 being shipped direct by the banks.

A week ago the banks of New York held only $6,240,000 in excess of legal requirements. Unless there has been a contraction in loans, or unless the item of deposits has shown a considerable change, the surplus above requirements will be shown to have been entirely exhausted. Under the system of averages used in compiling the clearing-house statement, the full loss through the currency movement to the interior may not be shown in tomorrow's statement.

There was a general advance in the stock list today which was credited to the gold engagements, but dealings were not particularly active. Total transactions for the day amounted to only a little over 250,000 shares. The railroad issues were fairly strong, but the industrials were not in particular demand. There were no new developments from the convention of striking miners in Scranton, Pa., which were of a character calculated to help the stock market. On the contrary, it appeared from the reports that were received that the chances of a settlement of differences were slim. That the strike will be settled within a short time, however, is the prevailing opinion in Wall street.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The undertone of the stock market became strong today and prices moved upward pretty consistently to the close, which was strong, but notably dull, and with gains well maintained. The dominant factor in the market was the large engagement of gold for import, London, Paris, and Berlin all contributing the total amounting to $2,750,000. The dealings in stocks were not large at any time, and the day's operations were attributed to professional operators for the most part. There was a fair distribution of the strength, but the effective dealings during the day were concentrated in a few stocks and those distinguished for the recent large short selling from which they have suffered. People's Gas was the notable example in the industrial list. The stock sold off after the opening on the presumption that yesterday's big gain had satisfied the demand from the shorts, but the large covering at the decline caused a renewed advance, and it was lifted at one time an extreme 3¼, closing with a net gain of 1⅞. In the railroad list Northern Pacific was in largest demand on buying supposed to be for inside interests, but here also the short interest played an important part in the day's advance, which reached 2¾ with the net gain 1¾. But while the strength of these two stocks was preeminent, a list of those which rose from 1 to 2 points was a long one. Notwithstanding the notable dullness at the last, the closing was strong and gains were well maintained. The call loan rate, in fact, was inclined to sag, the ruling rate during the day being 3 per cent, notwithstanding that loans made today carry over until Monday. The further drastic contraction in cash reserves of the banks, indicated by the preliminary estimates, failed to harden the money situation. The bond market was quiet, and changes were unimportant. Total sales, par value, $770,000. United States new 4s advanced ⅛ on the last call.

Money on call firmer at 2½@3¾ per cent; last loan 2¾. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bill at 483¾ for demand, and at 480@480¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 481@481¾ and 485@485¾. Commercial bills, 479¾@479¾. Silver certificates, 63¾@64. Bar silver, 62¾. Mexican dollars, 49¾. Government bonds strong; State bonds strong; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Oct. 12. Close.	Oct. 11. Close.
Amn. Sugar	11,400	117¾	116¼	117¾	117¾
Do pfd	100	116	116	116	117½
Amn. Tobacco	3,100	91	90¼	91	89¾
Amn. Tinplate	1,200	51¾	50⅝	51¼	51¾
Do pfd	500	83½	83	83	83
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd	100	90	90	90	
Amn. Smelting	2,600	38¾	37¾	38¼	37¾
Do pfd	800	88	88⅝	88	88¼
Amn. Steel & W.	4,100	33½	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	1,700	74	73¼	73¾	73
Atchison	5,100	28¾	28	28¾	27¾
Do pfd	6,200	71	69¾	70⅝	69¾
Amn. Steel Hoop	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	
Anaconda	900	42¾	42¼	42⅝	42¼
Amn. Car Findry	500	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼
Do pfd	900	61	61	61	70
Brklin. Rap. Tran.	8,200	52¾	51¾	52⅜	52
Brunswick	200			15	
Balto. & Ohio	9,500	71¼	70¼	71	70
Do pfd	900	79½	78½	79½	
C. B. & Q	7,400	125¾	125¼	125¾	124¾
C. N. W.	1,961	174	173	174	
C. M. & St. P.	4,200	111¾	111¼	111⅞	111¾
C. R. I. & P.	600	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¼
Chi. & Ohio	1,500	73¾	73¼	73¾	
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	200	134	134	134	134
Canadian Pacific	200	86¼	86¼	86¼	85½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	500	170½	169½	170	169¾
Colo. & Southern	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Colo. Fuel & Iron	1,200	34	32½	33¾	33¾
Cont. Tobacco	2,300	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Del. & Hudson	300	111¾	111	111¾	111
Den. & R. G. pfd.	100	67	67	67	66¾
Erie	1,100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Do 1st pfd	100	34½	34½	34½	33¾
Do 2d pfd	200	19	18¾	19	
Federal Steel	1,200	53¾	53¼	53¾	
General Electric	1,000	140	137¾	140	
Gt. Northern pfd.	400	154	154	154	153¾
Hocking Valley	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Int. Power	400	35¼	34¾	34¾	34¾
Illinois Central	500	117	116¾	117	116½
Iowa Central	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Int. Paper	100	18	18	18	17¾
Do pfd	200	64¼	63¾	64¼	63¾
K. & Texas	500	14	14	14	14
Kan. City & So.	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do pfd	200	29	29	29	
Louisv. & Nash	3,500	72¼	71¾	72¼	71¾
L. E. & W.	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
Do pfd	200	86	86	86	
Man. Beach	100	9	9	9	
Manhattan	7,500	92¼	92	92	91¾
M. K. & T. pfd	2,700	47¾	47¼	47¾	47
Met. St. Ry.	1,200	151¾	150	151	150
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Missouri Pacific	4,900	50	49¾	50	49¾
Nat. Biscuit	100		3	3	3
Nat. Lead	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Nat. Lead pfd	50	89¾	89¾	89¾	
N. Y. Cent. & W.	300	20½	20½	20½	20¼
Nat. Lead pfd	50	89¾	89¾	89¾	
N. Y. Air Brake	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	69½
Do pfd	400	93¾	93¾	93¾	93
People's Gas	50,000	97¾	94¾	97¾	
Penna. R. R.	1,900	64¾	64¼	64¾	63¾
Pacific Mail	400	31¾	31	31¾	30¾
Pullman	100	186	184	186	185
Pressed Steel Car	1,700	39¾	39	39¾	
Do pfd	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	75¾
P. C. C. & St. L.	1,100	84	83	84	
Reading	16	15¾	15¾	16	
Do 1st pfd	2,000	55¾	55¼	55¾	55
Do 2d pfd	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Republic Steel	3,800	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¼
Southern Pacific	1,200	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Do pfd	5,000	29¼	29	29¼	
S. S. & I.	100	63	63	63	
Texas Pacific	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Third Avenue	300	111	110	111¾	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	4,800	67½	65¾	67½	65¾
Union Pacific	11,000	75¾	74¾	75¾	75¼
Do pfd	1,000	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Un. Bag & P. pfd.	700	94	94	94	94
U. S. Rubber	1,400	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¼
Do pfd	200	94¼	94¼	94¼	
U. S. Leather	800	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
Wheeling & L. E.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Do 1st pfd	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Wabash pfd	200	18	17¾	18	
Wis. Cent.	400	31¼	30¾	31¼	31¼
Do pfd	200	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Western Union	300	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	123	United States	45
American	150	Fargo	124

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	103⅜	U. S. old 4s, reg.	111¾
U. S. ref. 2s, coup.	103⅜	U. S. old 4s, coup.	114¾
U. S. 3s, reg.	107¼	U. S. old 5s, reg.	113¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	107¼	U. S. old 5s, coup.	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	134	Dis. of Col. 3 65s	123
U. S. new 4s, coup.	134		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$8000 Atch gen 4s	99¾	1000 M K-E 1st	102¼
22000 do adjmt	86¼	2000 M-St L 6s	117¾
5000 Ann Arbor 4s	90¼	5000 Mex Cent con 4s	102⅝
	90¼	12000 Mex Int cons	83½
7000 B-O S-W 4s	96¾		83¾
50000 do 4s	97¼	1000 M L S-W 1st	117¾
3000 B-O S-W 3½s	88½	3000 Met St Ry 5s	117¾
5000 B W-W 5s tr.	68	4000 M-Q Mont 5s	107¾
1000 Can So 1st	109	4000 N Y Cent	106
5000 C Pac gtd 4½s	97¼		105⅝
5000 Cent Ga con 5s	93¾	1000 N Y G-E 4s	93
5000 do 1st inc	40¾		93¼
12000 C F-I 5s	92½	1000 N Y Gas 5s	100
1000 C-E I gen 5s	114¾	2000 N-Y Sus con 4s	96¾
1000 C I-L 1st	113		96⅝
5000 CM-St P term		107000 N Y Fac gen	
5s	113¾	3s	64⅜
1000 C R I-P 6s	113⅜	9000 do prior 4s	102¼
2000 C C C-St L		2000 O R-N con 4s	102⅝
Sgnkd-Col 4s	94	2000 Pac Coast 5s	110¼
1000 C-N W cons	140	2000 P-E 1st	89
10000 Cal-9th Ave		55000 Read gen 4s	
5s	122½		86⅝
19000 Col Mid 4s	75¾	20000 St L-I M gen	
23000 Colo So 4s		5s	116¾
	79¾	5000 St L-S F gen	
3000 D M-B 1st	97½	6s	108⅝
20000 D-R G con 4s	88¼	5000 St L S W 1st	90¾
11000 Erie gen 1ien		69000 do 2d	61½
	104¾	2000 St P M-M 4s	103
2000 E T-V-G con		1000 So Ry 5s	106¾
5s	120	1000 S-A-A 4s	90
7000 E I-H & So 1st	114½	1000 S C-N E 4s	102
28000 Ft W-D C 1st	74½	1000 So Pac 4s	78¾
1000 G-S Berg 5s	102¾	10000 S-P Ariz 6s	104¾
6000 H V 4½s	90¾	8000 Tex-N O 5s	101¾
5000 Ill C St L 4s	93	6000 Tex P 1st	
5000 Ia Cent 1st	114¼		112¾
4000 Int Paper 6s	103½	7000 Un Pac 4s	104½
25000 K C So 3s	62¾	5000 Va fund debt	
3000 L V N 1st	104½		90¾
1000 Lex Av-P F		2000 Wab 2d	101¾
5s	122	2000 W-L E con 4s	84
3000 L-W B 4½s	100¾	3000 W Un Tel	91½
5000 L I unf 4s	94	2000 W S 4th 4s	
4000 Man con 4s	100¼	rex	112¾
1000 Mst St Ry 5s	117¾		

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The local stock market was inclined to irregularity today, but the undertone was as a whole firm. New York was a buyer of stocks in this market, and advices from there were decidedly bullish. The arbitrage list was more active and higher. In the strictly local list some of the specialties were bid up and others were depressed.

Home investment stocks were strong. Albany advanced ¼ to 249¾; Maine gained 1 to 190; American Telephone ⅛ to 141; Elevated ¼ to 146; and Fruit 2 to 121; Dominion Coal lost ⅛ to 38¾; Gas and Coke securities were quiet.

Montana Copper was under pressure, the selling coming principally from New York. It was met by good buying and its price was unchanged at 322 at the closing. Old Dominion was bid up to 21¼ at the opening, a gain of 1¼. Later it sagged to 20¾. Parrot, ex-dividend sold down to 42, the equivalent of a loss of ¾.

Calumet advanced 5, to 705, and Santa Fe ¼ to 6⅝. Franklin lost ⅛ to 13½; Massachusetts ⅛ to 50; Tri-Mountain ⅛ to 9⅝; Utah ¼, to 30¼; and Anaconda ¼ to 43¾.

Call loans, 2½@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Clearing-house loans, 2½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Telephone	300	140½	141	140½	141
Amn. Sugar	2,000	116¾	117¾	116¾	116⅞
Atchison	100	28	28	28	28
Atchison pfd	150	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½
Baltic	200	22	22¼	22	22⅛
Butte	50	60	60	60	60
Boston Elevated	25	148	148	148	148
C. B. & Q	100	125	125½	125	125
Centennial	100	16	16	16	16
Calumet	10	700	700	700	700
Dom. Coal	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
Fitchburg pfd	50	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Franklin	50	13½	13½	13½	13½
Elm River	50	35	35	35	35
G. E.	50	157¼	157¼	157¼	157¼
N. E. Gas	100	12	12¼	12	12¼
Osceola	50	67	68	67	68
Old Dom	1,200	20	21¼	20	20¼
Pullman	100	187	187	187	187
Parrott ex-div	400	42¼	42¼	42	42
Santa Fe	300	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Union Pacific	1,200	58	58⅝	58	58⅝
Do pfd	200	74	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
Utah	350	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅝
Westinghouse	25	63¼	63½	63¼	63½
Wolverine	100	41	41	41	41

BONDS.

$5000 Atchison 4s	90

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Berlin, and Paris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram: The markets here were slack and drooping today, as the expectation is that the bank rate will soon be advanced, although a rumor was current that a rise may be rendered unnecessary by the Bank of France releasing gold and large arrivals from India. The only activity was in Americans, which spurted on New York's early buying orders. They finished buoyant on the buying from this side of Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Pacifics. This was surmised to be bear covering. The bank sold £200,000 gold in bars, probably for the United States. Money rates were unchanged. Silver collapsed on the announcement that the Indian government has completed its coinage buying by the million sterling purchase. Nevertheless, the Bazaar price has risen a farthing, as 74⅞, and Indian exchanges there and reports of a better cash demand from abroad. Shippers were busier and rumors of a good local business gave a firmer tone to the market. Toward the close the business was put at 500,000 bu here and 192,000 bu at the seaboard, and shorts, who had been inclined to cover, became more earnest in their endeavors to even up. St. Louis shorts were said to be buying, some of the local bulls were encouraged to put out larger lines, and there was improvement in the commission buying, the result being a steady rally and a strong, buoyant market. The selling had been a little overdoone on the six days' break. An early bear tip was that Kansas had been offering wheat more freely for two days, and that No. 2 hard was in poor demand at a wider discount of 4½c under November. Some exporters could get no bids and doubted the possibility of any business being done here for direct export. Of the sales accomplished, however, 340,000 bu were hard Kansas, and one Philadelphia house reported purchases of 500,000 bu here during the week, with a better foreign demand. Ocean rates were weaker at 4d a bu, New York to Liverpool. Minneapolis reported a good demand for cash wheat, even the low grades, their market gaining ⅝@⅞c, Duluth and St. Louis the same. New York was weaker, closing ⅞@1c. The Modern Miller was bearish, reporting a healthy growth of early planted grain. Correspondents of milling journals estimated about 70 per cent of Texas wheat marketed and one-half of the Kansas and Oklahoma crops. Primary receipts were 933,340 bu, compared with 1,395,586 bu last year, the latter figure including two days' receipts at Minneapolis. Clearances were 325,208 bu, wheat and flour, and for the week were 4,292,853 bu, compared with 4,459,200 bu for the week before and 3,266,000 bu last year. Liverpool was ⅝@¾d lower for futures, and spot steady to 1d lower for soft winter. London was ½@¾d lower, Paris off 1½c, and Antwerp ⅝c. Argentine shipments were 944,000 bu, compared with 644,000 bu the week before and 1,176,000 bu last year, the increase indicating a belief in good crop prospects in that country and accounting for the weakness at Liverpool.

Corn Enjoys a Bulge.

There was a broader, more active market in corn than for some days and a net advance of ⅞c in all futures, with those of the new crop in best demand. The opening was steady regardless of lower Liverpool cables, which were influenced by increased Argentine shipments. There was a good demand from St. Louis houses, with offerings rather meager, and after this condition had turned to the market up local traders took advantage of it and bought heavily, running in the leading shorts before the close. There was a heavy trade in December and May, not much in October, but the latter held its own in spite of continued talk of poor cash business, closing at 71½c, top. The government report was construed as more attention than the day before, its bullish figures on condition taking firmer hold on trade opinion. Receipts were 682,631 bu, with 948 cars scheduled for today. Primary receipts were 682,631 bu, compared with 848,138 bu last year; shipments small, 253,284 bu, compared with 748,788 bu last year. Clearances were 276,634 bu and for the week were 2,896,637 bu, compared with 2,384,200 bu the week before and 3,857,000 bu last year. Local shipping sales were 55,000 bu and at the seaboard 472,000 bu. Liverpool was ½@¾c lower, futures and spot ½c higher to unchanged. Argentine shipments were 696,000 bu, compared with 152,000 bu the week before and 1,392,000 bu last year.

Provisions were weak on continued liquidation of lard. The selling of January by one of the leading packers had carried the price down 30c in two weeks and holders of November let go with a rush, effecting a break of 22½c, regardless of the small stocks. The decline was checked, however, by local buying and purchases by another packing firm and a rally of 10c achieved. At the close November was 7¼c off and other futures 10c lower. Ribs were as weak as lard, dragged down by small trade, and did not recover, October losing 27½c and November 22½c. January, however, escaped with a loss of 5c. There was no trade in October pork, which was quoted unchanged at $16.00. Other deliveries lost 2½@12½c. Receipts of hogs were 23,500; estimated receipts for today, and the market was stronger. Cash trade in provisions was lighter.

Oats were about steady for the day and ⅛c higher at the close than on the previous day. There was considerable selling of December and buying of May at 1⅛c difference. The seaboard reported sales of 80,000 bu for export. The seaboard clearances were 22,000 bu. The local

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1900.

An Example to Be Followed.

The action of Mr. Erastus A. Barnard in donating to the city a large and valuable tract of land to be used as a small park is one which should be followed by other land-owning citizens. In many cases men owning large bodies of unimproved land in the outlying wards could donate a sufficient tract for small park purposes without any ultimate loss to themselves if not, in fact, a positive profit. The location of a small park in a given neighborhood is likely and almost certain to raise the price of the surrounding property, thus enabling a man to help the people and himself at the same time. In the case of Mr. Barnard there is no suggestion that he has been animated by any but disinterested and public-spirited motives, but the fact remains that it is growing more and more true that a man can hardly do anything to help other people without at the same time helping himself. When it can be shown that the golden rule is a paying proposition from a financial standpoint it would seem that only ignorance stands in the way of the millennium.

Latest News from the Football Field.

From the classic town of Evanston where a prize-fight would be frowned upon comes a brief tale of one day's football practice. As a net result, "Dad" Elliot's left arm is paralyzed, and it is feared that he may never regain the use of it; George Smith's ankle is strained severely, and Fred Trumbull's collarbone is broken. Much regret is expressed at Mr. Elliot's misfortune, for the reason that his inability to play will deprive the varsity team of a strong player. Similar but less poignant regrets are expressed at the accidents to Mr. Smith and Mr. Trumbull, the former being merely a high school player, and the latter a member of the academy team. With the recent fatality on the Lake Forest football team fresh in mind it would seem that the advocates of a strenuous life in and about Chicago are carrying their theory to a dangerous extreme. If the present record is kept up much longer it may be expected that the life insurance companies will decide to class college students with mountain climbers and smallpox nurses under the head of extra-hazardous occupations.

Names in the Hall of Fame.

Comments on the choice of names thus far made for the Hall of Fame of the University of New York show a good deal of dissatisfaction over certain omissions. One paper complains of the absence of such names as Alexander Hamilton among the statesmen, Whittier and Bancroft among the authors, and General Sherman among the soldiers. Another expresses surprise that Lowell and Parkman are not on the list. These critics apparently do not understand the conditions governing the choice of names for the purpose in question. Only persons born in the United States are eligible. This bars out men like Hamilton, who was born in the West Indies, or Albert Gallatin, who was a native of Switzerland. Another condition laid down is that the person must have been dead at least ten years in order that his name should be eligible for the Hall of Fame. This excludes Whittier, Bancroft, Lowell, Parkman, Holmes, and others who stand high on the roll of distinguished Americans. The conditions named are wise ones, though they necessarily lead to some arbitrary results. If the names are to be altogether American the line must be drawn at the place of birth, even though it happens to exclude one of the greatest and most genuinely American statesmen the nation has had. If the proper and safe perspective of greatness is to be secured a margin of ten years after the death of a man is none too great to allow for that purpose, though it naturally excludes a number of men whose fame and genius are unquestioned. The judges must not be blamed for playing the game according to the rules.

THE NATURALIZATION MILL.

It is the custom of political committees in this city to rush to the County Building just before the close of registration all the persons they can discover who wish to be naturalized in order that they may vote. This is a mischievous practice, because it does not give the Judges who have to pass on these cases the time which they should have if they are to satisfy themselves that every applicant is entitled to that which he asks for. Many of these candidates for naturalization speak English imperfectly or not at all. A foreigner coming to this country when 18 years of age is not required to take out first papers before he can be naturalized. The opportunities for fraud are great under this provision of the law, and Judges should have the time, which they seldom have, to make sure that these "minor residents" are telling the truth and did not come here long after they were 18.

It is the custom of Democratic committeemen whenever the Republicans are in power in the Courthouse to assert shortly before registration closes that their opponents are trying to prevent the naturalization of men who wish to vote the Democratic ticket. Those committeemen are making such complaints at this time. As usual, there is nothing to them. Doubtless the work is not being rushed so rapidly as the committeeman would like to see it. They would be better pleased if the Judges naturalized ten men a minute. It is inconvenient for a man to have to go twice to the Courthouse to get his papers. He would have avoided that inconvenience had he gone a few weeks earlier.

It is not to be imagined that any man who is entitled to be naturalized will be denied that privilege so that he will be unable to register next Tuesday. The probabilities are that many will be naturalized who ought not to be. The registration books are not closed until 9 p. m. on Tuesday. That leaves today, Monday, and most of Tuesday. Should it become apparent that there are not enough Judges to do the work more will be provided.

Should it be demonstrated next week that any of those persons whose court fees have been paid by the Democratic committee were unable to get naturalized in time to be registered, although they had satisfactory evidence that they were entitled to become citizens, it will be proper for those committeemen to raise a hue and cry. Until then they might better keep quiet.

IF BRYAN WERE ELECTED—

Should the papers announce on the morning of Nov. 7 that Bryan had carried States enough to elect him, the business world would be thrown into a condition of uncertainty, the first and perhaps the least acute stage of which would last until the inauguration of Mr. Bryan and the convening of the new Congress, which he has said will be immediately after he has been sworn in.

He may make no recommendations to that new Congress except as to the Philippines, but he has no right to limit the subjects which it shall consider at an extraordinary session. The Governor of Illinois has that power as to the State Legislature when a special session is called by him. The President has no such control over the national Legislature, and if the new Congress were to meet in March it would take up not one but many questions. The House, in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, assuredly would be Democratic. It would contain many men new and inexperienced but eager to make records for themselves. There would be men with minds seething with monetary, industrial, and social fads and notions, which would be put in the shape of bills and be expounded in long speeches.

During the first months of its existence the new Congress would be a most "suggestive" one. There is no wild theory about silver or paper money which would not find a champion among the discordant elements of a House which would contain so many free silver Democrats from the South and fiat Populists from the West. Every plan for the wrecking of the currency which the disordered imagination of ignorant man can devise would be pressed on the attention of Congress during the spring and summer months.

An election which gave the control of the Lower House to the free silverites would have an influence upon the Upper House. The cause of free silver would be strengthened there still more if President Bryan should take a lively interest in the matter and use the patronage which would be at his disposal to win over wavering Senators who prefer to be on the side which has the prestige of popular success. Senator Allison has shown that if Bryan is elected so many sound money Senators will be replaced by free silver men that, with Senator Kyle, who never has voted for the gold standard, voting for "16 to 1," the sound money majority in the Senate would be swept away.

Though Bryan is mum about silver now, who imagines he would be so if elected? He would invite the attention of Congress to that subject as well as to the Philippine subject. He would say, and would be justified in saying, that the Republicans had declared that free silver was the paramount issue; that if their word could be taken for it he had been elected. President on that issue, and that its paramountcy having been established by his opponents, Congress should legislate thereon.

A Congress such as the one which Bryan's election would entail would be likely to sit from March until late in the fall. It would be almost a year after election before the business world could form an intelligent idea as to what were to be the monetary and tariff policies of the government and what were to be its relations with the other countries of the world. During this long period businessmen and the people dependent on them for employment would be engaged in a guessing match as to what legislation was to be enacted.

There is nothing the business world hates so much as uncertainty. Therefore it would be well for thoughtful men, who are employers of labor or who wish to be employed, to consider what the state of the country would be for a year after Bryan was elected, and especially what it would be while a Bryan Congress was wrangling over the legislative nostrums which would be offered and debated by his long-haired and wild-eyed followers. Fortunately the evil chance of the election of Bryan becomes more unlikely day by day. It needs but one united effort on the part of honest, patriotic men to dispose forever of Bryan as a Presidential danger.

MR. CLEVELAND'S RETICENCE.

Ex-President Cleveland has written a laconic letter to a Louisville correspondent stating that he has not changed his opinion in the least since he expressed it in his communication to the Sound Money league of Chicago on April 13, 1895. This statement is one from which it will be difficult for either party to extract much comfort or information. The Chicago letter in question dealt only with the sound money issue. The body to which it was addressed was non-partisan and contained advocates of honest money from both political parties as they were then constituted. Neither Bryanism nor anti-expansion had yet been heard of. Since that time new issues have come up and the Democratic party has undergone a radical change for the worse. A reiteration of Mr. Cleveland's opinions at that time can have little value as applied to the present campaign.

The letter of 1895 was written more than a year before the nominating convention of either party had met, and it was called forth under peculiar circumstances. It may be considered as having been addressed to both parties, for there was a considerable element in the Republican party whose devotion to sound money was not of a kind to meet with Mr. Cleveland's approval. The Democratic party had quite generally gone over to the financial heresies of which Mr. Bryan is now the advocate, but Bryan had not yet been thought of as a Presidential candidate. He became such a candidate through an accident which was wholly unforeseen at the time of Mr. Cleveland's letter.

It is interesting to know that Grover Cleveland is still for sound money. If anybody had doubts on that point the doubts will be removed by the ex-President's declaration that his views have not changed. But Mr. Cleveland owed it to himself to be far more explicit and outspoken than he has been, and to let the public know what his position is with reference to the present situation. Every living member of his old Cabinets has either done so or is well understood to be opposed to Mr. Bryan's election, some of them being even more opposed to his social than to his financial heresies. Mr. Olney is the one exception, though he is the man who, of all the number, might have been expected to choose a policy of silence, for there is not one of Bryan's doctrines which Mr. Olney really approves. He was the author of that "government by injunction" which Mr. Bryan denounces. He has no patience with the free silver notions of that individual. He is a more imperious imperialist than those whom Mr. Bryan accuses of imperialism—a jingo of the jingoes; and he was understood to be the original defender of "trusts."

Why should Mr. Cleveland remain silent when the position of all his satellites is so well known? Why should he fall back upon an utterance of five years ago, which no longer applies to the situation? He is either for Bryan or against him. If Mr. Cleveland is still against territorial expansion, does this outweigh the importance of keeping the nation's finances sound and honest? Does it outweigh the objections to Bryan on other and even more serious grounds? Before Mr. Cleveland's views on the money question can be appraised at their true value under present conditions they must be weighed against Bryanism. Which way do the scales tip?

SHAKSPEARE AND ROCKEFELLER.

Shakspeare and Rockefeller, Homer and Carnegie, Dante and Pullman stand on the same level of greatness in the opinion of Professor Triggs of Chicago University. Furthermore, the professor declares that there will never come a time in America when literature and art will hold a higher place than they do at present. Beauty is to give way forever to utility. The consummate flower of civilization is to be a flying machine or a world-wide organization which shall at some time in the future control the supply of fresh air.

The trouble with the learned professor is that he tries to compare things which in the nature of things have no points of contact or resemblance. In so doing he makes both himself and his subjects ridiculous. It is true that the Standard Oil company has lowered the price of kerosene oil and sent light into many corners of the earth hitherto dark or illuminated only with tallow candles. Incidentally, Mr. Rockefeller has amassed an enormous fortune. If either riches or illumination was the sole or the highest end of life Professor Triggs might safely set his patron upon the same pedestal with Shakspeare. Following the same line of reasoning, he should place above all the rest the prehistoric man who chipped out the first stone hammer. With that hammer the whole present structure of civilization has been built. But after the kerosene lamp is lit man wants books to read by its light and pictures to look at. It is of course more comfortable to lie down in a sleeping car than to ride all night in a day coach, but after he has reached the end of his journey the traveler possibly wants something more than a square meal before starting back home.

Though Professor Triggs is attempting to make an impossible comparison, it may be well to point out one of the reasons which make it so. The great captains of industry of the present day are in a sense the result of evolution and of circumstances. The Standard Oil company would have been impossible save for nature's stores of crude petroleum and for the rapid and enormous growth of population in the United States. The company as it stands today is not the work of any one man but of hundreds, and in that fact of course is shown the executive ability of its organizer. Shakspeare and the other artists of all time are original and individual. They stand alone. What they offer no man need accept. But a world which contained only kerosene lamps, sleeping cars, skyscrapers, and other mechanical and material devices would be a poor place for college professors.

Before Professor Triggs attempts another comparison he will do well to wait until he has squared the circle, invented a perpetual motion machine, and accomplished certain other impossibilities.

THE CHAFFING MATCH AT ANN ARBOR.

It is time for Presidential stumping to cease when it degenerates into such a performance as was witnessed at Ann Arbor day before yesterday. On that occasion a candidate for the highest of American offices was baited and badgered by college chappies whose interrogatories were answered not with the dignity and accuracy of the statesman but with the evasiveness and clownish wit of a perplexed demagogue.

Mr. Bryan said when questions were put to him early in the campaign that he claimed the right to define his views at his own time and in his own way. He abandoned that position at Ann Arbor when he submitted to the catechising of some graceless youngsters who were more intent on chaffing a candidate than they were on obtaining political information on any subject. Mr. Bryan broke his rule and answered questions not at his own time and not in a way which reflected credit on his reputation for candor or good sense. Of his answers to the mocking queries propounded to him some were incorrect, some evasive or sophistical, and some inconceivably clumsy and feeble.

Speaking of "trusts" he said: "You don't want a government"—meaning the government of the United States—"that can punish a horse thief but cannot punish a trust magnate, do you?" This is supreme absurdity. The government of the United States under the constitution has nothing to do with the capture, trial, and imprisonment of horse thieves except in the Territories. It was not organized for such a purpose. Its founders had higher objects in view when they established it. The administration of criminal law, except as regards offenses against the general government, was remitted to the States. Mr. Bryan wished to make the joyous youth of Ann Arbor believe that since the general government can punish a little horse thief it can and should punish a great "trust magnate." As it cannot punish the former, then, according to Mr. Bryan's bad reasoning, it cannot punish the latter. The general government would, indeed, be impotent to deal with "trusts" if it had no more jurisdiction over them than it has over Nebraska horse thieves. It has more jurisdiction over "trusts." The constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law has been upheld and under it great railroad combinations have been broken up.

Mr. Bryan told the students that one feature of his anti-trust policy is "to put every trust-made article on the free list." This is a reckless policy which would make the innocent suffer with the guilty. A "trust-made article" cannot be put on the free list without punishing manufacturers of that article who are outside the "trust." If all articles made by corporations defined as "trusts" by Bryan were free-listed some of the largest industries in the country would be destroyed and hundreds of thousands of workingmen thrown out of work. Mr. Bryan does not propose to reduce duties on "trust-made articles," but remove them entirely.

The sugar trust is to many the "abomination of abominations." How would Mr. Bryan destroy it? He would not make refined sugar free and leave raw sugar dutiable. No Congress would consent to that, not merely because it would be manifest injustice to the independent refiners but because it would deprive the government of the large and not burdensome revenue it gets from sugar. All Mr. Bryan could do would be to equalize the duties on raw and refined sugars and thus deprive the refiners of their tariff protection. But while that would lessen the profits of competing domestic refiners and of the "trust" it is not likely it would destroy the latter.

The spool thread "trust" is an obnoxious combination, but if spool cotton were put on the free list the price to consumers would be reduced less than a cent a spool, while American mills, employing American operatives, would be closed and many thousands of men and women deprived of employment. Spinning now done at home would be done in England and it would be done there chiefly by an English trust. As between a foreign and a domestic trust some favor should be shown to the latter, as it gives employment to American workmen. The inevitable result of the reckless and mischievous policy advocated by Bryan would be to throw American trade into the hands of foreign manufacturers. These are only specimen cases. The same reasoning might be applied to many other articles.

As the campaign advances Bryan is getting wilder in his statements and more undignified in his behavior. If, with three weeks yet left of the campaign, the country has to witness such a spectacle as this Ann Arbor circus, with Mr. Bryan as the clown, and some student as Mr. Merryman, what may not happen before Nov. 6?

THE SLUMP OF BRYANISM.

Election day is less than a month off and all signs point to the reelection of McKinley. There is no evidence anywhere of a weakening of Republican strength such as will elect Bryan or give him any of the States he did not carry in 1896, with the possible exception of Kentucky, twelve of whose thirteen votes were cast for Mr. McKinley. Probably he would not have been allowed to receive one of them if the election had depended on the vote of Kentucky.

Everywhere the Republicans are cheerful and the Democrats despondent. That despondency manifests itself both in the vociferous cries of "fraud" and "bribery" and in the wild claims of sweeping victories. When Altgeld says Bryan will carry Ohio and Illinois, and Croker says he will carry New York, it is evident that they are whistling to keep their spirits up.

It has been apparent almost from the beginning of the campaign that the first voters and the young men generally are against Bryan and for McKinley. Their attitude is enough to settle the question. No party can win which has arrayed against it the young men of the country. Mr. Bryan has made special appeals to this class of voters. He has pretended to take a lively interest in their welfare. He has recalled to mind for their edification the sad fate of "the young man Absalom." He has ceased addressing them, for he has discovered he cannot get their ear.

Mr. Bryan's free silver doctrines do not attract the young men. They were born and brought up under the gold standard. They never breathed that poisonous atmosphere of greenbackism and flatism their fathers did. Educated in a better financial school they see the absurdity of the contention that "the faith and resources of the nation" can keep unlimited issues of greenbacks at par. When they are told the free coinage of silver will more than double the value of that metal they reply that such a change of values by such means is an impossibility.

"Imperialism," which Mr. Bryan dwelt on so much early in the campaign, does not alarm the young men. They always have had faith in the future of their country. They were for the purchase of Louisiana, for the admission of Texas, and for the annexation of California. It has always seemed to them that expansion opened to them fresh fields of labor and new opportunities for acquiring fame and fortune. They have always admired the men who have extended the boundaries of the republic and have despised those who have urged that the republic was weak or incompetent to rule and should recede from its advance posts.

Mr. Bryan has endeavored to alarm the young men by assurances that because of the "trusts" they never can become independent. Youth is not so timorous as old age. The young men are full of confidence. They believe the future belongs to them and they will be able to make their way in the world, even if Mr. Bryan is not elected with a mandate to destroy the "trusts" if he can.

The young men turn away with anger and contempt from the intolerable demagogue Bryan. There is not one word in his many speeches to attract them. One single sentence once uttered by President McKinley counts for more with them than all the harangues of Bryan. The former said in his address to the first voters of Cleveland four years ago:

> No nation can hold its standing before mankind that will depreciate its own currency any more than a nation can stand before the world that will not defend its flag and honor.

The first voters of 1896 took that as gospel truth and elected McKinley. They have not changed their opinions since then. The first voters of 1900 are of the same mind as those of 1896. The Republican party has the young men. The Democracy has Croker. The former will win.

THE hoodlum Democrats of this town can't stand prosperity, even in wagons.

MR. BRYAN will be pleased to know that his views concerning Republican prosperity have the enthusiastic indorsement of the Democratic toughs of Chicago.

A GOOD yell for that projected enterprise: "Restaurant! Restaurant! Raw! Raw! Raw!"

MR. CLEVELAND didn't say much, but he made Mr. Olney look like 30 cents.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

The young fellow in the chestnut sorrel overcoat took a chair by the side of the tall, attenuated man with the bored look and observed:

"These noon political meetings reach a good many people who haven't time to go to hear the spellbinders in the big tents."

"Eh?—yes," said the other, moving presently into another chair, near a window.

"This does seem to be a better place," the young fellow remarked, following him over.

"I beg your pardon."

"I say—"

Here the tall man moved again.

"This is better yet," the young chap said, following him with unabated cheerfulness. "It's out of the sun."

The audience was rather slow in assembling, and the youth in the chestnut sorrel overcoat took a coffin nail from a small pasteboard box in his pocket, lighted it, and began to smoke.

"I hope this isn't offensive," he said.

"On the contrary," returned the other, "it's an improvement—say, did you notice what you did with that match?"

It had been thrown on the floor and was still blazing away under the chair of a large, pork-built citizen who had dropped in for an hour's political instruction and was unconscious of his danger.

"Yes, I see," said he of the coffin nail, looking at it carelessly. "It won't do any harm, I guess."

"O, no, it won't do any harm—I guess. Only ten or fifteen houses, so far as I know, have been set on fire by that sort of idiocy. If you were working for me, young man, and did a thing like that in my place of business, all the harm it would do you would be that you'd have a $5 chunk cut out of your week's salary for the first offense, and you'd leave my employ to accept a position somewhere else mighty suddenly for the second offense."

"Maybe you happen to own this building, mister."

"No, I don't own this building, and I don't own this fat man you are trying to touch off. I am only laying down a general principle. I think a man who will throw a lighted match anywhere should be excluded, after he has perpetrated the offense three times, from all the privileges conferred by the Declaration of Independence—"

"I don't care a dog-on what you think about it. You'll have your hands full if you go around after people who throw lighted matches on floors—"

"Let me call your attention to the fact, my young friend, that I am not going around after you. I have made two or three separate attempts to increase the parallax between us, but you have insisted upon impinging on my orbit, and—do I make myself entirely clear?"

"You're trying to have a little fun with me, maybe?"

"No"—here he surveyed him somewhat critically—"I feel more inclined to weep over you. If you were a boy of mine I would know what to do with you. I'd—"

"Say, there's something you said a minute ago I'd like to have you clear up. When I asked you if this thing I'm smoking was offensive you said it was an improvement. I don't exactly understand. What did you mean by that?"

"Well, that's rather a delicate subject. Let me ask you, young man, if you are trying to live on 15 cents a day."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Because, if you are, you have some excuse, you know."

"Excuse for what?"

"But if you do it merely as an amateur or for recreation or as an experiment, mayhap, or because there is nothing else on the table—"

"Do what?"

"That would be different. Again, if the doctor prescribes it—"

"Prescribes what?"

"That also would be different. But for a man who has no strong incentive, or isn't trying to win a wager, and has no justification other than mere whim, or carelessness, or a desire to placate some boarding-house keeper, I say—"

"What are you talking about, blame you?"

"A thousand volcanoes blow you up, young man! Don't you know I'm talking about onions? You've been eating onions, sir! You ate them and came to this meeting, with your immortal soul defiled with them! You insisted on sharing your guilty secret with me. Heavens and earth, youngster, do you want to drive votes to the opposite party? Have you no conscience, no sense of the fitness of things, no love of country, no—"

But at this moment the chairman called the meeting to order and the spellbinding began.

Far-Seeing Boy.

Tommy—"Mamma, I wish you'd cut my hair."
Mrs. Tucker (paralyzed with astonishment)—"Gracious sakes, child! What for?"
Tommy—"'Cause I've made a bet with Dick Horgan on the 'lection. If Bryan's 'lected I'm to pull a handful o' hair out o' his head, an' if McKinley's 'lected he's to pull a handful out o' mine. I want you to cut my hair, so if I lose I won't care how much he pulls out."

PERSONALS.

Four first and four second cousins of President McKinley are living at Nevada, Mo., and all have the same Christian name as the President.

Edward M. Paxson, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia. It is the first step toward placing the management of the college entirely in the hands of laymen.

The Grand Duke Hesse is skillful in needle work and makes beautiful embroidery. He takes great interest in such work and is particularly clever in his arrangement of colors. This peculiar taste does not deter his Royal Highness from being an admirable sportsman.

Almost simultaneously with his retirement from public life Justin McCarthy has been the recipient of a private presentation in the form of a substantial annuity settled upon him for life. It was set on foot and carried through almost entirely by men, one or two not associated with him in politics, the owner of a Conservative paper being the first contributor with the sum of 500 guineas.

"The name of Mr. Goschen," says the London Chronicle, "although he is only just over 60, has been and is familiar to us that we are apt to forget the meteoric splendor of his earlier career. The grandson of Goethe's publisher, he passed through Rugby and Oxford with the highest honors, and entered his father's firm in the city. He represented the City of London in Parliament at the age of 32, and was a Cabinet Minister before he was 35. He has since filled many offices, all with success. He is, with the single exception of Sir Frederick Peel, the senior Commoner member of the Privy Council, having been sworn into that body a year before the Marquis of Salisbury. It is to be hoped that his resignation of his seat in the Commons is not a withdrawal from public life, for that would mean a loss to the nation."

The $ $ $ $ $ and the O O O.

"It's awful," mutters Bryan,
"It's terrible I know—
Those who vote for McKinley
Are simply out for dough.
It's sad to think of, really,
That every man who collars
McKinley votes will argue
In language full of
$ $ $ $ $ $ $.

"And we," he sadly ponders,
"We haven't got a cent.
No, not a speck of silver;
It is already spent!
And men who vote my ticket
Must face these solemn thoughts—
That all we have to promise
Is just a bunch of
O O O O O O."

Whereat the knowing voter
Loud for McKinley "hollers."
He knows, if Mc's elected,
He'll keep on getting
$ $ $ $ $ $.
But, if he votes for Bryan
He'll find out he has got
Himself in a position
Where all he gets is
0.

—Baltimore American.

La Farge and the Waiting Coupe.

Mr. John La Farge, the artist, who lives at Newport, has all the eccentricity that is said by the wise to be a part of genius. The late Bishop Brooks of Boston was fond of La Farge, and they were excellent friends, but he hit off the latter's eccentricity in a single sentence.

Bishop Brooks and a friend were coming out of a church where the artist was decorating a great window. The friend walked toward a handsome coupé that was standing in the rain and said: "I suppose this is your carriage, Bishop?"

"Dear me, no," said the Bishop. "I always walk. That's a livery carriage waiting for La Farge."

"But La Farge," said the friend, "has been working in the church all day and will continue to work until night."

"I know," said the Bishop, his whimsical smile drawing the corner of his mouth; "but La Farge can never work well unless he knows he's keeping a carriage waiting for him somewhere."—Saturday Evening Post.

A Modern Wooing.

Harry—"So you have seen her father. Well, what did he say?"

Billy—"It's all right. I went to him, and says I: 'I am going to do you a favor. I am going to take your daughter off your hands.'"

Harry—"And what did he say to that?"

Billy—"He wanted to know how much it was going to cost him. I told him it might cost him a trifle more than to keep her, there being two of us, but of course he wouldn't mind that. He closed with me right off. He said he liked me and it would be all right if I would go on the road for his establishment. It looks sort of mercenary, Harry, but I really believe the girl is in love with me, and a fellow must consider that, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Not Voluntary.

"What do we want with books like 'David Harum' or 'The Reign of Law'?" asked one of the speakers at the Rock River Conference. The gentleman should know that we don't want them, but are obliged to take them because every one else does.—Buffalo Express.

Resigned.

According to "The Chicago Tribune" Kansas City is to be excluded from the American league next season. The playing of the home team for the last two seasons has prepared this town to accept such a fate with resignation.—Kansas City Journal.

Doubt as to His Role.

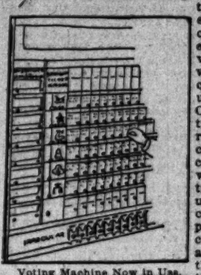
The Hon. J. P. Altgeld is to address a meeting in the Cooper Union at an early date. It isn't known yet whether he is to appear as an amateur Anarchist or as an alleged Jeffersonian philosopher of simple and childlike life.—New York Sun.

Making Hill Useful.

By dividing his time between the Southern States and Massachusetts the Hon. David B. Hill ought to be able to land a number of Electoral votes for Mr. Bryan.—Washington Post.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

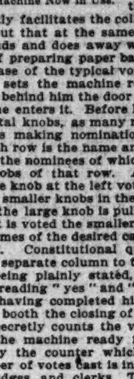
HOW A VOTING MACHINE IS USED.—During the last few years voting machines have been adopted for practical use in Syracuse, Hornellsville, and Jamestown, N. Y., and they have been given successful trials in several other cities. In the election of November, 1899, voting machines were used in the City of Detroit, and the returns were collected and completed within twenty-one minutes after the closing of the polls. The claim of the advocates of the machine is that it not only greatly facilitates the collection of the returns, but that at the same time it prevents frauds and does away with the great expense of preparing paper ballots.



Voting Machine Now in Use.

In the case of the typical voting machine the voter sets the machine ready for use by closing behind him the door of the voting booth as he enters it. Before him are rows of horizontal knobs, as many rows as there are parties making nominations. At the left of each row is the name and emblem of the party, the nominees of which are named on the knobs of that row. A single pull of the large knob at the left votes a straight ticket, the smaller knobs in the row moving out when the large knob is pulled out. If a split ticket is voted the smaller knobs bearing the names of the desired candidates are pulled out. Constitutional questions are voted in a separate column to the left, each question being plainly stated, with knobs beneath it reading "yes" and "no." When the voter having completed his work goes out of the booth the closing of the door behind him secretly counts the vote just cast and sets the machine ready for the next voter. Only the counter which shows the total number of votes cast is in sight of the election judges and clerks. The machine counts the vote for each candidate as it is cast, and when the polls are closed the machine is locked and the reading of the several counters gives the returns instantly.

HOW CAMPAIGN BANNERS ARE MADE.—Every available artist is at present employed in painting portraits of the Presidential and other candidates on the campaign banners which every day blossom in a new place over the city streets. These campaign artists work in three shifts and turn out completed banners at a rate which makes the price, ranging from $30 to $500, seem extravagant. The first division of artists works from photographs. They make an enlarged copy of the features of the subject and then cut out a stencil for the use of the second brigade. The men who handle the stencils are not required to have much artistic skill. After using the stencil on the canvas they roughly fill in the outlines of the face and also "rough in" the hair, cheeks, and clothing. The third division of artists then takes hold and finishes up the work. They must be really skillful portrait artists, for on their labors depend the success of the portraits on the banner. They work less hastily and with smaller brushes, and do their best to get a good expression and some accuracy of features. The cheapest kind of campaign banners are the transparencies; next in price come the banners displayed on rest, with two portraits, one for each side. Most costly of all are those which bear portraits painted on silk and mounted on heavy silk or plush velvet.



Outlining a Portrait on a Campaign Banner.

SHAH OF PERSIA'S WONDERFUL CLOCK.—In addition to carloads of American bicycles, carriages, typewriters, and other articles, the Shah of Persia took back with him to Teheran, his capital, the most wonderful clock ever built. The most expert clockmakers of London were employed to build it, and it is said to be without a mate in the world. The face of the clock shows no less than thirteen separate dials. On the largest center dial is shown at all times the exact time at Teheran. On the twelve small dials which surround it appear respectively the time at Pekin, Washington, Yokohama, Bombay, Samarkand, Constantinople, Vienna, Rome, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, and London. Each of the dozen dials is handsomely mounted in a carved frame of its own, made of a precious stone, thirteen different varieties being represented. The clock, as a whole, is a gorgeous specimen of the jeweler's art, and will enable the Shah to tell at a glance the exact time in all the great capitals of the world, while at the same time it will serve to thoroughly astonish the natives.

The Shah's New Clock.

WROTE HIS OWN FUNERAL SERMON.—George Frost, an aged spiritualist of Philadelphia, asked Miss Ida Williamson, a young friend, to call on him the other day. On her arrival he took from a box three manuscripts and asked her to read them. They were all in the same general style, and were apparently intended as funeral sermons. He asked her to read and compare them and pick out the one which she liked the best. When she had done so he told her he had written them himself, and that when he died he wanted her to read the chosen sermon at his funeral. She promised, and a few days later Frost committed suicide. One day this week the funeral was held, and Miss Williamson, wearing a black gown, read the sermon and conducted the remaining services. The sermon is said to have been written in beautiful English, and to show the mind of a man who has studied and thought much.

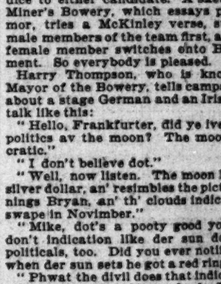
Miss Ida Williamson.

NEW YORK WICKEDNESS CLOSES CHURCHES.—Since the Rev. Robert L. Paddock of the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral in New York made public his charges against police support of crime in the great East Side of the metropolis the situation has grown steadily worse. Affairs have now reached such a stage that the Rev. Father John Straszelecki, pastor of St. Stanislaus' Roman Catholic Church, has actually been compelled to close the church building and leave his congregation without services until its new church farther up-town is completed.

St. Stanislaus' Church.

Father Straszelecki declares that the truth has never been told and never can be told about the conditions which publicly prevail under the eyes of the police and next door to his church and parish-house. He, like the Rev. Dr. Paddock, went first and filed a complaint with Police Captain Herlihy. Captain Herlihy told Mr. Paddock that if he did not like his surroundings he had better move away. He told Father Straszelecki practically the same thing. Shortly after that interview the father got permission to build a new church building in a more decent neighborhood. Meanwhile he has been holding services in the old structure. But since Tammany began to get busy in the political campaign matters have got so much worse that he was afraid to allow his parishioners to continue coming into the neighborhood even to worship. He feared that what they saw and heard on the way would do them more harm than even a compulsory absence from church for a few weeks. Consequently the doors of St. Stanislaus' Church have been locked for good.

PRETTY YOUNG TEACHERS DON'T WANT TO PLAY.—The Public School board of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently passed a resolution suggesting that the teachers in the public schools take an active part in the games of the school children at recess. It was stated that the teachers would be the better for the physical exercise, while at the same time their participation in the games would have a refining influence on the children. The teachers, however, have received the suggestion with scorn and indignation. Miss Mary Green is one of the teachers who has been free to give public expression to her views. She declares that she has served her apprenticeship as a tomboy. Besides, to take part in cross tag and the other rough games favored by the children would make it impossible for her to keep her hair in curl and would make her "look like a fright." In addition, it would destroy her dignity as well as discipline in a schoolroom, while its only effect on the children would be to make them feel under restraint and unnatural. Other teachers go even further in expressing their indignation at the suggestion. One woman who weighs 200 pounds and who has been a teacher for fifteen years offers to send the board a photograph of herself jumping around the school yard on one foot engaged in the gleeful game of "lame goose." Altogether it is expected that the School board will take the first opportunity to withdraw its suggestion from circulation.



Miss Mary Green.

COMEDIANS' TALK ON POLITICS.

Jokes That Are Popular in New York Are Those Favoring McKinley.

From the New York Sun: The most popular of this year's crop of campaign jokes seems to be one sprung at the Victoria Music Hall by the Rogers brothers. Gus Rogers starts in by saying that it looks as if McKinley will surely win.

"Why?" inquires his brother.

"There are more McKinley banners than Bryan banners in town."

"Banners don't vote."

"No, but they show which way the wind blows."

At every performance when this joke is sprung McKinley's name is received with loud aplause. In fact, at all of the theaters a McKinley joke this year is more loudly cheered than a joke that favors Bryan. Even on the Bowery, a Democratic stronghold, where it is natural to suppose that Bryan jokes would go well, the Democratic candidate hasn't the better of it with the audiences. Many of the comedians who work of political gags, however, do so without prejudice to either candidate. A sketch team in Miner's Bowery, which usually bills horror, relies a McKinley verse, sung by the male members of the team first, and then the female member switches onto Bryan sentiment. So everybody is pleased.

Harry Thompson, who is known as the Mayor of the Bowery, tells campaign stories about a stage German and an Irishman, who talk like this:

"Hello, Frankfurter, did ye iver know the politics av the moon? The moon is Democratic."

"I don't believe dot."

"Well, now listen. The moon looks like a silver dollar, an' resimbles the picture av Jinnings Bryan, an' th' clouds indicate a close swape in Novimber."

"Mike, dot's a pooty good yoke, but it don't indication like der sun do. He got politicals, too. Did you ever notification dot when der sun sets he got a red ring around?"

"Phwat the divil does that indicate?"

"Dot vere der gold standard. Did you tee see der red, white, and blue which vere dere? Dot is prosperity, more vages and prostection, und in der sun so bright is der picture of McKinley. So don't be so varm about der moon. Mebbe der sun can make it hotter as vhat you expect in November."

Here is a sample of the material turned out by talking comedians:

"Hello, pal, can you tell me where all the members of Tammany Hall are equally beautiful?"

"Give it up."

"In the dark. But say! What does Bryan want the Presidency for, anyhow?"

"For Bryan. That McKinley, though, is a dangerous man."

"Why is he dangerous?"

"He takes life cheerfully."

"Do you think they'll embalm Croker when he dies?"

"No, I trust ice will be cheap when he dies. That reminds me what my wife said to the ice that she put in the icebox this morning."

"What did she say to the cake of ice?"

"You dear little thing."

"Speaking about Croker dying, what do you think his epitaph ought to be?"

"His trust in the prophets was great, but his profits from trusts were greater."

"That was a touching incident."

"What?"

"Croker hitting the candidates for coin."

"I can tell you a capital thing for the candidates—cash."

"I got one for you. Why is Bryan like Oom Paul?"

"Give it up."

"Because he's a great bore."

"Stands to reason. Say. Can you answer this question? Why is

...AT'S WHAT.

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conditions which publicly prevail
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is an ex-plainer."

Kinley gets in he'll make a dol- ar as a ten-dollar bill."

by mail."

bout the money question, I be- right when he argues that sil- than gold. If you take a five- ce and put it in your pocket it n you take it out. But if you ar silver certificate and fold it t you double it—don't you? take it out you'll find it in-

the candidate feel for the nder?"

et. of course."

Tim Woodruff wear a plaid

check on his stomach. You hearty eater. But here's one. 's boom like a candle?"

it burns the less it becomes. e you the name of our next

ght dollars and a half you

at bet—William."

Warning.

of the trouble from which the dis- ed man, George R. Blanchard, overworked and persistently re- reaction. It is a common disease ecting country, and its victims on Herald.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from tenth page.)

death he left his large fortune to their child. But no one could find the fortune, and even the son was utterly without a clew until by accident he was led to suspect that a certain old red umbrella from which his father was never parted contained in its handle the papers that would tell where the fortune was placed. So it became the one object of the youth to find the umbrella, which had been sold at auction to a Jew.

Of course, the searching for the umbrella led the hero to the discovery of what is more valuable—in dry weather, at least—his love, the little Veronica. The story of how the young Gyuri first wooed the girl for the sake of the umbrella, of his discovery that a new handle had replaced the old one, and some consequent disappointments and surprises, is told with a genuine relish of the humor of the situation. The whole story is written in a vein of jocular irony. There are some touches of a rather unpleasant broadness, but as a whole the spirit of comedy that animates the scene affords delightful and wholesome entertainment, to which the translator seems to have contributed not a little.

Good Novel by Pett Ridge.

"A Breaker of Laws." By W. Pett Ridge. The Macmillan company.

In "A Breaker of Laws" one finds all Mr. Pett Ridge's most pleasing characteristics. There is the whimsical originality of thought, the apt turn of expression, and the frank and loving interest for his lowly characters. Of his hero he seems to be especially fond, notwithstanding the fact that he is a breaker of laws with no talents, except for lying, and no graces except that of a light heart much inclined to kindliness. Just a common, everyday thief is Alfred, and the first one to lady at the Chase has ever seen. She has been interested in the criminal class for a long time, however, and does everything she possibly can, vicariously, for their redemption. Now she is rather glad to meet one of them face to face and have the opportunity to test some of her theories. Her sincerity is proved by the fact that she catches him robbing her own safe. Requesting him to replace the stolen articles she bids him to send sin no more. The safe, next morning, is found empty.

Then Alfred marries Caroline, a maid at the Chase, and she being so sweet and trusting, he decides to turn over a new leaf, and converts to honest labor for a livelihood. And how happy they are! On Sundays, when Alfred dresses in his best clothes, he pretends to be a great Lord, and sometimes Caroline is a great lady, and, having lived at the Chase, she knows just how great ladies should behave, which is a source of secret pride to Alfred. Then again she is a smart French waitress ministering to the wants of the distinguished guest. When they go out for blessing or pleasure-seeking, for his pretty wife's diversion he makes a perfect donkey of himself, and the reader will enjoy his antics almost as much as did Caroline.

But the old life has a fascination for Alfred, and before he realizes it he finds himself back into the current of it. In the course of events he is arrested and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Caroline is told he has been drowned, and when at the end of his term he comes back and hears her telling their son she wishes him to grow up like his father, who was a perfect man, he steals away in the dark and returns no more.

It is a well-ordered story, interesting in the way the individualities of the characters are set forth, and pleasing in the way it is told.

Lilian Bell's Sensationalism.

"The Expatriates." By Lilian Bell. Harper & Bros.

One is always a little fearful of what the result may be when an American writer, upon the strength of a few months' sojourn in France, attempts to present types of the French character. In this case it must be admitted that Lilian Bell's French people are Americans wearing French clothes—clothes that are also suggestive of the tinsel of the stage.

The story opens with a description of that awful tragedy, the burning of the Bazar de la Charité in Paris. One of the heroes of this occasion was an American, Sterling Townshend, and one of the villains—one who trampled upon women in order to save himself—was a Frenchman, the Marquis d'Autreuil. The Marquis had lily white hands and a black heart. Black and white, by the way, are the only colors the writer uses. There are no intermediate shadings; the French being as a rule wholly black, and the Americans flatteringly white. The Marquis is the object of the doting love of a mother and sister, whose souls are as pure as his own. These two women, who have been despoiled of their fortune in order to gratify the folly of this dissolute son, plan a marriage between the Marquis and an American woman, Maria Hollenden. Maria is a repulsive character; she is hysterical, awkwardly love sick, and altogether despicable, but she is determined to have her Marquis. The latter goes to America in order to learn the exact size of Maria's fortune, yet in a conversation with Mr. Hollenden he breaks out in a rage against the American's love of money:

"Money!" he hissed, at last. "It is always what you Americans talk about! Nothing but money!"

"Yes, we do talk about it," admitted Mr. Hollenden. "We Americans talk the most about what we care the least. That's why we talk about money and honor love. You French talk about love and honor money."

Mr. Hollenden has another daughter, a stepsister to Maria, and as beautiful as Maria is ugly, and the Marquis, who is to be fellow-passenger with the family on their way over to visit Maria, decides that he will have both love and money, but the lovely Rose will not have it so. Rose is the heroine of the story, and she first wins her way to the good graces of the reader by taking an intoxicated woman to the home of a friend and asking protection for her. The girl is warm-hearted, impulsive, and generous, but in fiction she is a familiar figure, and so is her kindly brother, Shirley, and her impetuous friend, Lida Schermerhorn.

The heroic American, Townshend, falls in love with the American beauty and fights a duel in her defense with the Marquis, who, in a spirit of revenge, had compromised the girl by taking her for a ride. Yet in spite of all this and of some ridiculous boy-play between her father and suitor the love-lorn Maria will marry her Marquis. The scenes between the two after their marriage are luridly sensational and altogether revolting. The book ends in a glow of love and patriotism. The loyal Rose comes back to her country at the breaking out of the war with Spain, and, as nurse, she brings both material and spiritual comfort to her soldier lover.

Of course this is but a part of the story. There is much more to the plot, and there is much in the way of clever descriptions and apt comparisons. One of the latter is that made between French and American women. The Frenchwoman, the author makes Townshend declare, is complete. "The American woman's mind is more active, more curious, less reposeful. She wants to know it all—but chiefly because the great book of human life, which the women of all other nations are completely mistress of, has been closed to her forever." One is not quite certain what this great book is, but one feels that this clever author herself has not got far beyond the covers. Her expatriates are rather commonplace when they are not sensational, and the author's bright characterizations have not redeemed the plot from the charge of being hackneyed. Though the story never drags, it slips occasionally into the shallow pools of melodrama and is much spoiled thereby.

Has an Indian for Its Hero.

"A Soul in Bronze." By Constance Goddard Du Bois. H. S. Stone & Co.

The title of "A Soul in Bronze" refers to a young Indian, Antonio, who after fifteen years of study and travel, returns to the reservation of his tribe in southern California with the intention of devoting his life to his people's advancement. Coincident with his arrival is that of Dorothea Fairfax, who, for her health's sake, has come to spend a few months with her aunt, a teacher in the Indian school. Antonio being a good Indian, and, contrary to tradition, by no means a dead one, no sooner sets foot on his native heath than he begins measures to secure for himself a position from which he can aid his people. Their condition is deplorable, and, owing to the manipulations of one Wilson, a grasping speculator, it promises to grow worse. There is a suit pending between Wilson and the Indians, and Antonio throws himself body and soul into the fight. He and his side fail, but he has for consolation the fact that Dorothea is his warm friend and supporter. Harry Burke, the young attorney for the speculator, is brought prominently into the story by his aspirations to the hand of Dorothea, and the author treats the set of circumstances she thus creates with marked ability.

Then the combination is somewhat changed by the advent of Dorothea's father, who comes upon the scene just long enough to murder an old enemy, who, it transpires, is Wilson's son-in-law. Antonio is charged with the crime, and, for the sake of Dorothea, who adores and believes in her father, he, the only witness to the deed, keeps silent. The sacrifice is not all Antonio's, however. Dorothea loves him so much that she promises Burke her hand in marriage if he will clear the Indian. But the Indian does not want to be cleared, and in spite of all his friends can do is condemned to die. Later, in view of extenuating circumstances, his sentence is commuted to life imprisonment. Antonio never tells what he knows, and after a few years, when a skeleton is found at the foot of a cliff in the mountains together with the sheath of the dagger that was found with the murdered man, he begs that matters may rest as they are for the sake of Dorothea, who is now Burke's wife.

And so the author works out her touching little theory that greatness consists sometimes as much in not doing as in doing, as much in passive endurance as in resistance. Antonio may not have acted wisely, but he acted from the highest motives, and to change him a jot or a tittle would completely spoil the author's harmonious protrayal of him. It fits in beautifully with the story, the materials of which are used to the best advantage. The details are supplied with a lightness and delicacy that give to the whole an air of extreme refinement, and the timely and brief philosophic digressions give it character. From beginning to end the interest never lags, nor is there a jarring tone.

Books Received.

"Marpessa." By Stephen Phillips. John Lane.
"Royal Academy Pictures, 1900." Cassell & Co.
"The Expatriates." By Lilian Bell. Harper & Bros.
"Sisters Three." By Jessie Mansergh. Cassell & Co.
"Nude Souls." By Benjamin Swift. H. S. Stone & Co.
"Expansion." By Josiah Strong. Baker & Taylor company.
"Shadowings." By Lafcadio Hearn. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Mystic Self." By M. Rayon. Chicago: P.-O. box 927.
"The Statue and the Bust." By Robert Browning. John Lane.
"Der Assistant." Von Frida Schanz. American Book company.
"The Pageantry of Life." By Charles Whibley. Harper & Bros.
"The Moon Metal." By Garrett P. Serviss. Harper & Bros.
"Sigurd Ecdal's Bride." By Richard Voss. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Worldlings." By Leonard Merrick. Doubleday, Page & Co.
"The Sports Library: Cricket." By T. C. Collings. Cassell & Co.
"Fresh Air." By Anna B. Warner. New York: American Tract society.
"Cunning Murrell." By Arthur Morrison. Doubleday, Page & Co.
"A Soul in Bronze." By Constance Goddard du Bois. H. S. Stone & Co.
"Fortune's Boats." By Barbara Yechton. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"English Literature." By Stopford A. Brooke. The Macmillan company.
"Chess Strategies Illustrated." By Franklin K. Young. Little, Brown & Co.
"Steele's Isaac Bickerstaff." Cassell's National Library series. Cassell & Co.
"The Situation in China." By Robert E. Speer. Fleming H. Revell company.
"With Malice Toward None." By Olive Beatrice Muir. Rand, McNally & Co.
"The Story of a Little Beech Tree." By Esther Harlan. E. P. Button & Co.
"The Bacillus of Beauty." By Harriet Stark. Frederick A. Stokes company.
"Robert Orange." By John Oliver Hobbes. Frederick A. Stokes company.
"Twelve Great Artists." By William Howe Downes. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Dollar or the Man?" By Homer Davenport. Small, Maynard & Co.
"More Bunny Stories." By John Howard Jewett. Frederick A. Stokes company.
"On the Wings of Occasions." By Joel Chandler Harris. Doubleday, Page & Co.
"College Administration." By Charles F. Thwing. The Century company.
"Studies and Appreciations." By Lewis E. Gates. The Macmillan company.
"A Merry Little Visit with Auntie." By Mary D. Brine. American Tract society.
"The Fortune of a Day." By Grace Ellery Channing-Stetson. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Diary of Samuel Pepys, 1660-'61." Cassell's National Library. Cassell & Co.
"Gold Seeking on the Dalton Trail." By Arthur R. Thompson. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Fourth Generation." By Sir Walter Besant. Frederick A. Stokes company.
"Der Meister von Palmyra." Von Adolph Wilbrandt. American Book company.
"In the Hands of the Redcoats." By Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers." By John Burroughs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"The Rhodesians." Sketches of English south African life. By Stacey Chambers.
"Short Story Writing." By Charles Raymond Barrett. Baker & Taylor company.
"The Idle Born." By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor and Reginald De Koven. H. S. Stone & Co.
"The Path of Gold." By Carrie Blake Morgan. New Whatcom, Wash.: Edson & Irish.
"A Life of Francis Parkman." By Charles Haight Farnham. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Autobiography of a Tomboy." By Jeannette L. Gilder. Doubleday, Page & Co.
"Rudyard Reviewed." By W. J. Peddicord. Portland, Ore.: Marsh Printing company.
"The Royal Navy." By William Laird Clowes and others. Vol. V. Little, Brown & Co.
"Jack Among the Indians." By George Bird Grinnell. Frederick A. Stokes company.
"James Martineau: A Biography and Study." By A. W. Jackson. Little, Brown & Co.
"The New Century Library of Useful Knowledge." Five vols. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
"A New English Grammar for Schools." By Thomas W. Harvey. American Book company.
"Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker." By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated. The Century company.
"Sport in War." By Major General R. S. S. Baden-Powell. Frederick A. Stokes company.
"Hard Pan: A Story of Bonanza Fortunes." By Geraldine Bonner. The Century company.
"Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene for Schools." By Henry F. Howes. American Book company.
"The Strenuous Life: Essays and Addresses." By Theodore Roosevelt. The Century company.
"Speech Hesitation." By E. J. Ellery Thorpe. New York: Edgar S. Werner Publishing company.
"The Valois Romances." By Alexandre Dumas. Three vols. Illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
"Ramona." By Helen Hunt Jackson. Monterey edition. Two vols. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co.
"Belgian Hares and How to Raise Them." By Frederick E. Scotford. Hinsdale, Ill.: The author.
"The Attainment of Womanly Beauty." Edited by Albert Turner. New York: Health Culture company.
"Counsel Upon the Reading of Books." By H. Morse Stephens and others. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"The American Jewish Year Book." Edited by Cyrus Adler. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication society.
"The Head of a Hundred in the Colony of Virginia, 1622." By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Complete Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning." Cambridge edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"The Mountain Maid, and Other Poems of New Hampshire." By Edna Dean Proctor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"Some Great Cause God's New Messiah." A novel. By the authors' syndicate. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.
"A Brief Course in General Physics, Experimental and Applied." By George A. Hoadley. American Book company.
"Our Nation's Need; or, Let Us All Divide Up and Start Even." By J. A. Conwell. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.
"Old Landmarks and Historical Personages of Boston." By Samuel Adams Drake. New and revised edition. Little, Brown & Co.
"The Art of Breathing as the Basis of Tone Production." By Leo Kofer. Fifth revised edition. New York: Edgar S. Werner company.
"The Class and the Desk: A Manual for Sunday School Teachers." By James Comper Gray and Charles Stokes Carey. American Tract society.
"Official Proceedings of the Twelfth National Republican Convention." Reported by M. W. Blumenberg. Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing company.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Thursday marked the completion of the first year of the Boer-British war. Contrary to general expectation a proclamation of peace was not issued, but there were a number of developments during the week indicating Great Britain's belief that the war is practically over. Lord Roberts is to sail for home the last week in October. Fifty thousand men in the militia service are to be disbanded at once. The colonial troops in south Africa have been released from service and are going home. A police force of 12,000 men is being organized to preserve order in the Transvaal, and Baden-Powell, the resourceful defender of Mafeking, will, it is announced, be in command. In fact, preparations are being made to withdraw the bulk of the British army from south Africa.

It is a significant fact that a great army has been massed at Komati Poort. There is no necessity for its presence there, and it can only be conjectured that the troops are held there in anticipation of early transfer to England or India. At the same time Komati Poort is on the frontier between Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal, and it is connected by rail with Delagoa Bay. If any emergency requires England could in a few hours move several brigades to Delagoa Bay for embarkation—say, to Hongkong, for for service in China.

The English elections are nearly over, the latest figures showing the return of 374 Ministerialists and 228 opposition members. The gains by both parties are practically equal. As yet there have been no Ministerial gains in Wales and no Liberal gains in Scotland. Practically all of the well-known members of the old Parliament have been reelected.

English political circles are busy in the construction of a new Cabinet. It is understood that all of the members of the present ministry have, as a matter of formality, placed their resignations in the hands of Lord Salisbury. Some changes are expected, as a matter of course. All talk, however, that Joseph Chamberlain will be advanced seems to be without substantial foundation. He has been picked out for the War department, for the Treasury department, and even for that most responsible post of all, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Chamberlain has disposed of all the talk by announcing over his own signature that he had no ambition to serve in any capacity other than as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Cromer, it has been suggested, may be recalled from Egypt and installed in the Cabinet. This is to be doubted, as Lord Cromer's influence in the Egyptian administration is too great to warrant any change at this time.

Lord Charles Beresford, too, is frequently referred to as a possible head for the Admiralty. His election may also be doubted. The recent squadron evolutions in the Mediterranean have brought Lord Charles Beresford prominently into public notice as one of the ablest fleet commanders in the British navy, and the government will undoubtedly prefer to make use of his talents where they will count most in the defense of the empire.

In the meantime Parliament will assemble on Nov. 1, and changes in the Cabinet, if any, will hardly be announced before that date.

The Spanish Cortes has been called to meet early in November. The most interesting feature of the work to be taken up by the Madrid Parliament will be the proposals for rebuilding the navy. The war with the United States deprived Spain of practically all her warships. The purpose of the government to rebuild the shattered navy is taken as evidence that not only will national pride do much for the restoration of Spain's prestige but that public spirit has set about in earnest in rehabilitating industry and commerce.

The German Reichstag, it was also announced during the week, will be called into session during the opening days of November. There is prospect of a lively session, for a large political following in the empire disapproves the Kaiser's Chinese policy and threatens to keep the ministry busy in explaining matters. The Kaiser up to the present time has kept the German people in ignorance of his ultimate policy in the far East. At the same time he has been busy in forwarding troops and munitions of war, evidently in preparation for a military campaign on a large scale.

Field Marshal von Waldersee's appointment, too, has resulted in dissatisfaction, and his presence in China may call for explanations in behalf of the government.

The diplomatic situation in China has undergone a decided change. Germany has receded from its demand for the punishment of the leaders of the anti-foreign revolt and has submitted to the powers modified proposals, which have been accepted by all, including the United States and Great Britain.

France, in turn, has submitted proposals to the powers which are as drastic, if not more so, than the ones originally submitted by Germany. Minister Delcasse proposes that the importation of munitions of war into China be prohibited; that the Chinese forts be razed; that Pekin be garrisoned by the allied troops, and that a line of communication between Pekin and the coast be permanently guarded by foreign troops.

The United States has taken the lead in accepting these proposals, with distinct reservations. President McKinley states in diplomatic language that the United States is not prepared to go to the length proposed by France, but that it will coöperate in any proposal having for its object the immediate opening of negotiations for final settlement between China and the powers.

The withdrawal of the United States and Russian troops is well under way. On the other hand, Great Britain and Germany continue to land troops at Taku and forward them to the Chinese capital.

It is evident that the diplomatic complications over the settlement of the Chinese question are only at their beginning.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Lake Shore Employes Discuss Pension System and Submit Tentative Plan to Popular Vote.

A large number of employés of the Lake Shore railroad held an all-day session in Toledo and considered various plans for the proposed pension system of Lake Shore employés. The desirability of the pension was first considered, and although there were some opponents, they were much in the minority and did not fight the question at all. A plan was finally adopted embracing a large number of conditions, the chief feature of which was that the men agree to allow the railroad to retain one-fourth of 1 per cent of their wages to apply on the fund. This plan will be submitted to a vote of every employé on the road, and if it is acceptable to a majority another meeting will be held and a committee will be appointed to wait upon the officials of the road to see just what they are willing to do.

Wisconsin Central Report.

The annual report of the Wisconsin Central railway for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, was issued yesterday. Earnings, expenses, etc., for the year have been as follows:

	Year ending June 30, 1900.	Year ending June 30, 1899.
Earnings.		
Freight	$4,174,176.14	$3,757,198.62
Passenger	1,156,424.11	1,050,472.40
Mail, express, and miscellaneous	280,146.93	272,138.88
Totals	$5,687,416.18	$5,118,018.53
Operating expenses	3,580,935.73	3,067,489.19
Net earnings	$2,056,480.45	$2,060,529.34
Surplus	$1,056,480.45	$1,060,017.10

The increase in earnings shown, the report says, was due to the general improvement in business and to unusually large shipments of iron ore. The increase in expenses was due to increased business, increase in the prices of material and labor, and the disturbance due to changing the Chicago terminal and the engine terminals between Chicago and St. Paul.

Mileage Ticket Sales Increase.

In their campaign speeches the Democrats have been making claims that the traveling men would vote the Democratic ticket on account of lack of employment. These claims are contradicted by a statement just issued by Commissioner Donald of the Central Passenger association, which shows that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1900, the number of interchangeable mileage tickets issued by the Central Passenger association mileage bureau was 117,122, while for the corresponding period this year the number issued was 133,904, a gain of 16,882. These tickets are mostly used by commercial travelers, and the increase in sales shows that the travelers are doing better than ever before and are not suffering from want of prosperity.

George Morton has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, with headquarters in this city.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul has decided upon an addition to its Evanston train schedule. A train will leave Chicago daily at 5:35 in the afternoon and another train will leave Evanston each morning at 7:15, arriving at the Union Station at 8:20. All other trains will run as heretofore.

Bids for the construction of twenty engines for use in passenger and freight traffic have been asked by the Rock Island and will soon be opened. Last year the Rock Island ordered twenty-three engines at a cost of over $325,000.

Some of the Western roads have decided to put in cheap excursion rates from Chicago via the Missouri and Ogden and via Billings to meet the low rates put in effect by the Great Northern. It is understood that all other lines will follow suit.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Lake Street L.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see by your paper today the superintendent of the Lake Street "L" says he ordered the employes of his road to notify patrons that they were only running to Canal street.

I took the train early on Sunday morning at Oakley avenue to go to Wabash avenue. Nothing was said by the trainman as to their running only to Canal street. I did not hear him notify people at other stations of this fact. The cars were crowded, as is usually the case. I had to walk nearly a mile and was late arriving at my destination, which was not pleasant.

I wonder if it would be possible for the superintendent of this line to give a good reason why this road does not give as good or nearly as good accommodations as the other "L" roads do. Except during the middle of the day the cars are crowded and people packed into them like cattle in a freight car. The trains are run too far apart and thereby become overcrowded. Such treatment of patrons tends to drive them to live in other localities where they can get better accommodations. A DAILY PATRON.

Bryan "on the Run."

Chicago, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see by "The Tribune" this morning that William J. Bryan charges the Republican party with the purchasing of votes. From whom, pray? Not from Republicans, for they are already in the fold. Then, who are to be bought? Democrats and Populists and bolters? Does he admit for a moment that the tried and true of his party can be bought at 50 cents or more per head? He's on the run. That's sure. WM. H. BUSSEY.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chytraus—209707—John Powers vs. Acme Spring Bed Co.; on ver., $50; satisfied.

Judge Hall—200491—Ernest Gall vs. Franklin Ganse; demr. stricken from files; by defft., $1,251.92.

Judge Klutchinson—187096—Elizabeth Ware et al. vs. Admrs. vs. A. E. Whitney and John A. Riley, garns.; on findg., $1,883.92; vs. Whitney and John A. Riley, garns.; Riley satisfied. Other garns. disch.—201064—Charles Gustafson vs. John P. Agnew; on findg., $50; satisfied.—187096—Elizabeth A. Ware et al. vs. A. E. Whitney; on findg., $1,083.92; satisfied; judt. vs. garns. $1230.80, satisfied.—219181—William W. McInally vs. Mrs. E. M. Nichols; on ver., $1,200.00.

Judge Brentano—184930—Francis X. Tamm vs. C. C. & S. R. R. Co.; on ver., $1,700; satisfied.—190406—Louis Meegan vs. City; on findg., $500.

Judge Waterman—195552—Susanna S. Elachen vs. A. Haskin; on ver., $56.—192865—Anna Schraan vs. City; on ver., $250.—150493—George Stapf vs. Prussing Vinegar Co.; on findg., $100; satisfied.

Judge Clifford—211739—Thomas Horejs vs. W. W. Kimball Co.; on ver., $275; satisfied.

Judge Dunne—208279—Joseph Soke vs. Chicago Packing Box Co.; on findg., $477; satisfied.—211404—Herman Stephun vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co.; on ver., $1,000; satisfied.

Judge Haney—181653—Louis Kuttnauer Co. vs. Albert Baer Hennerman and Catherine Hennerman; on ver., $463.65.

Judge Neely—206290—Robert M. Durhoff vs. City; on findg., $800.

Judge Gilmore—17682—Alexander Magnus vs. Peter Kjolbasen and C. Lamkowski; on findg., debt $800, das. $125; debt to be disch., etc.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—4832—Breyer vs. Breyer; dec. div.—5000—Tighe vs. Belding; dec. sals.

Judge Chetlain—Hartford L. I. Co. vs. Fallansbee; dec. sale.—207131—Dunn vs. Mason; dec. sale.—207130—Whitney vs. Mason; dec. sale.

Judge Gary—4092—Moche vs. Mochs; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—224—D. P. Hamilton vs. Lyon; dec. sale.—3639—Ebert vs. Gabriel; dec. sale.—112991—Matteson vs. Haines; dec.—1233 [B. R.]—Same vs. Same; dec. sale.

Judge Baker—2120—Kertzer vs. Kertzer; dec.

Judge Clifford—4772—Calkins vs. Hoopes; dec. sal.

Judge Dunne—209018—Fort vs. Fort; dec.—4670—Tewarstow vs. Lenarzik; dec. sale.—3907—Boha vs. Pichi; dec. sale.

Judge Haney—205963—Murry vs. Barton; dec. sale.

Judge Burke—207624—Karpen vs. O'Connor; def. dec.

Judge Willis—2297—Wayburn vs. Wayburn; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

4527—Gustave W. Stresen-Reuter; liabilities, $2,584.04; assets, $800. Cassody & Butler, attys.

4528—William C. Hill; liabilities, $21,441.74; assets, $4,171.30. Hogan & Mapiedoram, attys.

4529—John Peter Jensen; liabilities, $1,419.88; assets, $240. George Frantzen, atty.

4530—Harry M. Bayles; liabilities, $221; assets, $127. Walter E. Kraft, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—Motions of course.
Judge Gary—No announcement.
Judge Kavanagh—Motions for new trial.
Judge Vail—Contested motions and default divorces.
Judge Isaacs—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
Judge Ball—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
Judge Haney—Contested motions.
Judge Chytraus—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
Judge Stein—Default divorces.
Judge Tuthill—Motions of course and Juvenile Court.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
Judge Waterman—Contested motions, motions for new trial, and default divorces.
Judge Neely—Motions for new trial, set motions, and contested motions.
Judge Clifford—Contested motions.
Judge Burke—Contested motions and motions for new trial.
Judge Baker—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
Judge Dunne—Default divorces and contested motions.
Judge Chetlain—Default divorces.
Judge Willis—Motions for new trial, 220-584, Law contested motions—17468, 1705, 160174, 10825, 210226, 206070, 10940, 3391, 4475, 182537; Chancery contested motions—206338, 7074, 4127, 2591, 1843. Default divorces—4404, 4765, 3698.
Judge Gillmore—County Court—Contested motions and motions for new trial.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Motions for new trial, 1807, 761, 1192. For sentences, 932, 779, 721, 1060, 1065, 1004, 1175, 1064, 1072, 1165, 813, 755.
Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—No court.
Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—No court.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—No court.
Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit and District Court—Motions of course.
Judges Wood, Grosscup, and Seaman—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—In chambers.

Illinois Appellate Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were:

Sullivan vs. Breen; time to file briefs of defendant in error extended ten days.

Manchester Fire Assurance Company vs. Insurance Company of Illinois; appeal allowed to Supreme Court on filing bond in sum of $250; security to be approved by clerk; bond to be filed within twenty days.

The following cases were taken on call: First National Bank of Peoria vs. Cole; Bradley vs. Walker; Saville vs. Marsach; People, for use, vs. Lehr; Chicago and Alton Railroad Company vs. City of Joliet; Payson vs. Iroquois Building and Loan Association; Merritt vs. Boyden & Son.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, 2 p. m.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Blanchard vs. Blanchard; time to file briefs extended to Oct. 25.

Denver Post vs. Associated Press; continued.

Ingraham vs. Mariner; time to file reply extended ten days.

Granath vs. Johnson; special appearance and motion to dismiss.

Craig vs. People; motion by appellee for time.

Cox vs. Soloman; motion to pass cause for argument.

Silverman vs. Silverman; continued.

Granath vs. Johnson; taken on call.

Barbage vs. City of Chicago.

Stevens vs. Madfuld.

Wells vs. Northern Trust Company.

Rose vs. Pease.

Anderson vs. Olsen.

Channon Co. vs. Hohn.

Palmer vs. Meriden Britannia Company.

Slade vs. City of Chicago.

Egan vs. British Foreign Marine Insurance Company.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, Oct. 12, 1900. Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Peckham.

Philip Farnsworth of Schenectady, N. Y., and William B. Whitney of New York City were admitted to practice.

54—A. C. Campbell, appellant, vs. Edward F. Waite; passed temporarily on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Beck, for the appellee.

45—H. Druylla Mitchell, petitioner, vs. the First National Bank of Chicago; argument concluded by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell for the petitioner.

46—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John Fisher, tutor, etc., et al.; argued by Mr. J. J. McLoughlin and Mr. Branch K. Miller for the petitioner and by Mr. Charles Lonque for the respondents.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The call for Monday, Oct. 15, will be as follows: 34 [and 37, 45, and 46]; 20, 173, 22, 28, 167, 35 [and 77, 78, 79, and 80]; 213, 234, and 235.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Iowa Supreme Court today filed the following opinions: Hicks, Crocker & Christie vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, appellant, and O. H. Goodrich, administrator of the estate of J. Goodrich, deceased; reversed.

Henry M. Taylor vs. Wabash Railway Company, appellant; affirmed.

Lois G. Stuart, appellant, vs. Albert Twing and Roy Ewing, defendants, and W. H. Vint, claimant; affirmed.

E. Hoffmann, appellant, vs. H. M. Cockerell; affirmed.

John Barclay, appellant, vs. Bartholomew Keough, Ed Lehan, and A. Sophy; affirmed.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain freights were quiet at 1¾ cents on corn to Lake Erie. Charters—To Midland—Prentance, Fitzgerald, wheat. To Erie—Cranage, corn. To Buffalo—W. P. Ketcham, wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered—To Buffalo—Pueblo, corn, at 1⅞.

CLEVELAND, O.—Until the strike of the hard coal miners is settled there will be no improvement in the coal market. Boats are still more plentiful than cargoes, and the ore market shows no change.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Duncan.

LORAIN, O.—Cleared—Coal—Case, Duluth.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Coal—Schuck, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont. — Cleared — J. B. Ketcham.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Departed—Pawnee, Edwards, Orton, Young, Buffalo.

MARQUETTE, Mich. — Arrived — Magnetic. Cleared—Cherokee, Chippewa, Metchum, Ashtabula.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Columbia. Cleared—Light — Whitaker, Escanaba; Samuel Mitchell, Duluth.

ASHTABUL

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SITUATION WANTED—IF YOUR BOOKKEEPER is not the services of a permanent man we can do this work at a very reasonable rate; we also open, close, revise, and audit books; work done at hours. Address F 921, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF EXPERIence and ability, as cashier, collector, bookkeeper, or general office man; highest references given. Address K 826, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience; salary no object. Address K 867, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist; 7 years' experience; best of references. Apply 3838 Elmwood-pl., H. SMITH.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, GENERal office clerk; experienced; reasonable salary. Address K 853, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK, or trustworthy position, by married man of 30; can furnish buggy. Address K 549, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, ELderly bookkeeper; do office work. K 518, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO MAKING Southern States would like side line or advertising. Address K 601, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMBITIOUS BOY in office of manufacturing concern or place for salesman's sample. Address K 755, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PAPER-HANGER; reasonable prices. Address J 460, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD JAPANESE, as general housework. K 655, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDish boy; best references. HIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, married; 12 years' experience in city; 8 years in last place; best of reference; willing and obliging. Address K 506, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; seven years' experience; best city references. Address K 504, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — COACHMAN; SINGLE German; good work; willing and useful; city or suburbs; best references. K 662, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — MALE STENOGRAPher, employed in railroad office during day, desires evening or night; perfection guaranteed. Address K 661, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER, by young man; 3 yrs.' experience. Address K 827, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN STEnographer; experienced; accurate. K 859, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—I DESIRE TO REPREsent a manufacturer who wishes his goods placed with the wholesale or retail trade of Chicago. Address K 858, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR IN OFfice building; first-class references; 5 years' very best references. Address K 112, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, to do janitor work; will work for a private family. Address K 837, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN TAILor shop or shoe store; by colored man, age 24. Address G T 927, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WATCHMAN OR asst. engineer; experienced and reliable man. Address K 666, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Hyde Park Hotel and 45th and Ellis-av., or on 47th-st. car, ladies' pin, consisting of pearls surrounded by diamonds. Liberal reward will be paid if returned to M. ARNOLD, 3120 Ellis-av.

STRAYED—SORREL BRONCHO MARK WITH Western saddle; reward. 4308 Drexel-blvd. Phone Drexel 1701.

LOST — 4 DIAMOND RINGS, SEPARATELY; liberal reward. Hegeler Bros. jewelry store, northeast corner Grand-blvd. and 42d-st.

FOUND—FEMALE BLACK AND TAN DOG. Owner address K 605, Tribune office.

LOST—PURE BLACK GELDING CAT. REward to be returned to 375 Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$20 REWARD FOR ANY INFORmation as to whereabouts of Thomas R. Dunbar, one time of 4067 South Clark-st. Communicate to HUGH DUNBAR, 52 Holmhead-st., Glasgow.

PERSONAL—TOOTENS: IF YOU SEE THIS LET me know "Chicago Tribune" personals. KID.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."
"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.
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We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1886. J. SHOWERS & CO.,
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THE CREDIT TAILOR,
gives credit at cash prices to salaried people; a nice suit of clothes, overcoat, or pair of trousers, best of goods, latest patterns, fit, and workmanship guaranteed; one price to all; and you can pay for the same in small weekly or monthly payments.
ROOM 1108, HARTFORD BUILDING,
140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

PERSONAL—DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., SPECIALISTS in blood, chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. Varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures cured in one treatment (any case). Years of experience. Bring this ad. Let us give you an estimate. MANDEL BROS.

PERSONAL—LEKKOENE TOILET SOAP REmoves all stains from very dirty hands, rendering the skin soft and white; 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists sell Lekkoene. C. H. MARSHALL, & CO., Chicago.

PERSONAL—NO MORE WRINKLES; NEW treatment for face and hands; wrinkles removed quickly and permanently by MRS. J. JACKSON'S new discovery; receipt for skin food given with treatment, $5. 31st-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO RENT—ONE NIGHT only, stereopticons with moving picture attachment; state lowest terms for machine, operator, and films. Address K 268, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—BUY WHEAT ON PRESENT CONditions; it will surely sell much higher; send for our book, Successful Speculation, free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Rialto Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL — THOSE SUFFERING FROM rheumatism and gout should now take preventive treatment and avoid the usual suffering during the coming winter. 125 E. Clark-st., Room 31.

PERSONAL—MADAME VIDA VERNE'S BEAUty aids. Exit Wrinkle Balm, Parisian Skin Reliever. Free treatments this week to demonstrate their efficacy. Suite 1220-30-31 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—CREME MARQUISE AND ORange Flower Skin Food, from Mme. Qui Vive's formulas, each 25c, postpaid. Send for price list. MRS. FRANCIS, 25 S. Clark-st., Room 31.

PERSONAL—FAMILY TONIC. THE GREATest discovery of the age; feeds the diseased organs, producing wonderful cures; try it. Book free. 26 Custom House-pl. CLARKE

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PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK DEVO CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—HORSERADISH JACK CAN FURnish you the best butter at 22c lb., fresh from Dundee Dairy Farm. 68 E. Randolph, basement.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red veins, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—USE LEKKO SCOURING SOAP for the floor, painted surfaces, marble, and brass work; at your grocer's.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, complexion. Mme. Stiver, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—LADIES, GET A FREE SAMPLE of Marbourg Skin Food. 34 Monroe-st., Room 55.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. J. OFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—SWEDISH ELECTRIC INSTItute; rheumatism cured. 56 5th-av., Suite 313-314.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM CO. TREATS ALL female troubles; $5. 301 Chicago Opera-House.

PERSONAL—MRS. L. DROTT, PROFESSIONAL nurse and healer. 2220 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED; 16 YRS.' Swedish experience. 1502 Wabash. Anderson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND reliable colored woman for general housework in first-class private family; good cook and laundress; good refs. Address D 947, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS; refers.; one, general housework, one second work. 3723 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN cook and laundress. 3754 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL. Call, 2 days, 6130 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in hotel; city ref. Address K 861, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN laundress, work in city or out of city. 185 Wells-st., 2d flat.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LAKE SHORE EMployment office keeps first-class help for private families; all nationalities. 447 Dearborn-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADY GOING TO California highly recommends her Swedish laundress, also waitress. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHer, Remington; can do general office work; best references. Address K 268, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER, by experienced, refined colored lady; references. Address K 738, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, WITH MAchine and mimeograph; capable of handling heavy business; salary $15. D 954, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER; wages no object. Address F 269, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG lady, as resident governess or companion. Call during day or write BARRETT, 6445 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPOSITOR, lady, 25 Lincoln Park-blvd.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
Graduate of Edinburg, Scotland,
78 State-st., Room 12, third floor.
Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases and suppressions of women by improved methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases (from any cause) in a few hours, with absolutely painless treatment; treatment guaranteed in every case; SANITARIUM established 1885, newly equipped with superior accommodations for ladies remaining under my care; absolute privacy; trained nurses; home comforts. Special attention given to confinement cases. Infants adopted. Dr. Hanna is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED and MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST treating female complaints; that is why his advertisements are constantly copied by others in this column.
Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

DR. E. J. DENNIS,
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved methods. Ladies needing Prompt relief guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION, PAIN, OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Home for ladies remaining under my care. Lady physician in attendance if desired.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
CALL OR WRITE. Your correspondence strictly confidential.
Tel. Central 1133. 1115 Masonic Temple.

RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM,
78 STATE-ST.
Withstaff of physicians in attendance.
Positively, under guarantee, cures all ailments and diseases of women, no matter in form or gravity; special and permanent relief in every case undertaken, without operation, pain, or danger. Private accommodations for ladies remaining under NO CURE NO PAY. before and during confinement, with kind and loving attention to everybody; when others fail consult us. Consultation and advice free. Infants adopted. Lady physicians in attendance. Strictly confidential.
Office, 78 State-st., Suite 24-26, 2d floor.

FRANKLIN MEDICO-ELECTRO INSTITUTE,
26 Van Buren-st., 9 to 8; Sunday, 12 to 2.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF FEMALE DISORDERS FROM WHATEVER CAUSE; no PAIN no OPERATION, no DANGER; combining ELECTRICITY and MEDICINE; the most powerful for curing the most stubborn cases rheumatism, general debility, nervousness, stomach, kidney and bladder troubles, piles, catarrh, paralysis, electric baths, etc.; consultation free and confidential.

LADIES—
My remedy never fails. Safe, sure. At office or by mail. Can come for ladies when desired. Trained nurses. Doctors' care; 25 years' London hospital experience. Advice free. Hours, 10 to 8.
MME. YOUNG, 349 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

MRS. YANNE, 2260 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; skillful physician; forty years' experience; terms reasonable.

LADIES—$1,000 FOR A CASE DR. JACKSON'S medicine fails to relieve in 24 hours or money refunded; no ergot or pills; office or mail, $3. Dr. Jackson, 1031 Masonic Temple, 185 Randolph-st.

DR. WOOD, 121 La SALLE-ST.—ESTABLISHED 30 years; successful treatment in all female troubles; private home retreat for confinement cases; skillful physician; all medicines free. Tel. 5115.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 403 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEgant private home for ladies in delicate condition; personal attention given all cases. Tel. 546 N.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 241 WELLS-ST.—Careful attention best of care for ladies before and during confinement cases; terms reasonable.

PRIVATE HOME FOR CONFINEMENT—ALL female diseases treated under guarantee by physician. M. BILLING, 171 N. State-st., 2d fl.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, 334 WELLS-ST., PHYSIcian; Berlin, Paris female diseases; private home; success guaranteed. Tel. Main 1068.

LADIES' SANITARIUM, 1005 MICHIGAN-AV.; takes ladies before and during confinement; private; correspondence solicited.

SURE CURE FOR PILES, TUMORS, AND CANcer diseases. Inquire 1005 Michigan-av.

SPECIALIST—DISEASES OF WOMEN, 1003 Masonic Temple. Hrs. 1 to 3. Sundays 11 to 12.

MRS. D. RRE, LADIES' SPECIALIST — 25 years' experience. 606 Wells-st., cor. North-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION— —AUCTION.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
ON MONDAY,
OCT. 15, 10 A. M.,
We will sell the entire stock and sale stock of Grand-blvd. stables, 100 to 106 35th-st., end of Grand-blvd.; everything in first-class shape; some of the finest rigs and horseflesh in city; the stock consisting of 35 good livery horses, 25 fine sale horses; among them are some show horses, 6 saddle horses, 6 bonies, 6 running horses; 40 sets of double and single harness, landaus, brougham, victoria, coupe, 2 coupe rockaways, 10 fine surreys, robes, blankets, livery suits, clipping machine, etc. Don't miss this sale. All be sold to highest bidder. Open for inspection
FOR SALE—ONE FINE STANHOPE, SUITable for physician or private use; also handsome runabout; both have rubber tires; best make; good as new; rare bargain. Private barn, 2231 Michigan-av.

BIG BARGAIN—A HANDSOME DRIVING mare; also fine top surrey, elegant rubber-tired runabout and high-grade cutter; Stanhope; harness and robes to match same. 4014 Michigan-av.

ALL CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS must be sold by Jan. 1st; 100 jobs still left; greatest bargains ever offered. Call 640 E. 43d-st.

WANTED—SOUND YOUNG SADDLE HORSE or pony; give description and price. Address K 750, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE DELIVERY HORSE, with buggy and harness. 2018 W. 38th-st.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. ETC.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES—
BEST AND EASIEST TERMS.
BEST AND EASIEST TERMS.
STRELITZ BROS.,
STRELITZ BROS.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
Second floor, 167 Dearborn-st.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS., 103 STATE-ST., 6TH FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & CRWL, JEWELERS, 68 & 70 WASHington-st. Est. 1868. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc. Our prices ¼ less than any house in Chicago. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents. Responsible parties only. Investigate.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES—
BEST AND EASIEST TERMS.
STRELITZ BROS.,
STRELITZ BROS.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
Second floor, 167 Dearborn-st.

BREDT & CO., 57 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. Room 812, pay full value for diamonds, old gold, silver, duplicate wedding presents, and antiquities, or negotiate sales of such articles, confidential.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. C. F. LEON,
70 EAST 16TH-ST.,
Two doors east of Michigan-av.
FOR THIS WEEK,
FREE
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS. READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY. Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

MISS EVELYN ELLWOOD, 2220 WABASH-AV. the greatest card reader and palmist of the present day; consult her and be convinced; ladies, 50c; gentlemen, $1. Hours, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MRS. ALLEN, CLAIRVOYANT AND HEALER. 745 Madison-st., 1st flat. Closed Sundays.

MME. LULU, FORTUNE TELLER, CARD reader; ladies 25c; gents 50c. 207 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANT PARTNER FOR IMPERISHABLE FOOD product; best patented; novelty; large profits; $3,000 or more. EDWARDS, 519 Carroll-av.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED BUSIness; $3,000 required; cannot fill orders, wish to enlarge plant. Address K 865, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY PARTNER FOR EMPLOYment office. Address 2027 Indiana-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

PUPPY WANTED; FIVE OR SIX MONTHS old; must be house broken; Scotch collie preferred; give price. Address K 741, Tribune office.

PRINTING.

GOOD PRINTED STATIONERY, PAMPHLETS, catalogues, circulars, etc., at money-saving prices. E. FANTUS, 185 Clark-st. Tel. Central 84.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING—AUGUSTUS BURKE, EST. 1378. Tel. Mon. 206. 13 W. Superior-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—ONE FAMILIAR WITH ITEMized ledger system of retail dry goods house; state age, salary, and reference. Address G N 955, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS; refers.; one, general housework, one second work. 3723 Vincennes-av.

ENTRY CLERK—EXP. ; WITH REF.; APPLY SCHLESINGER & MAYER, Shipping Dept.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS AS CORRESPONDENT and office man in sales department of a large concern; state age, experience, etc. Address G V 177, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, IN CLOAK DEPARTMENT OF large house, to fill orders and take charge of stock. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Desplaines-st.

ORDER CLERKS AND FITTERS—EXPERIenced. Apply to Supt., The Fair.

REG. ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK—MUST COME well recommended; state salary expected. Address K 751, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—COMPETENT, LEVEL-headed; experience in stove business preferred. Apply, at once, Peninsular Stove Co., 162 W. Van Buren-st.

TRIMMER AND SALESMAN—DRY GOODS; young man, 293 E. Division-st.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 18, OFFICE WORK; SALary small to start; must write well. Address, own handwriting, K 616, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—FOR A HIGHclass special medium; must be willing to travel; one accustomed to handling colleges and banks preferred; good opportunity for right man; references required. Address D 945, Tribune office.

CITY SALESMEN—UP-TO-DATE, CLEAN-CUT, capable solicitors for high-class specialty; best references; liberal terms; commission basis. 303 Fisher Building.

EXPERIENCED MAN TO JOIN OUT-OF-TOWN crew advertising for well-known company by calling on private families; must be well dressed and fluent talker; straight salary. Room 220, 334 Dearborn-st., after 12.

MAN—GOOD, CALLING UPON THE RETAIL dry goods trade, to carry good line on commission; state territory covered. IMPERIAL CORSET CO., Columbus, O.

MEN—ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL INSURance men, for the Michigan Mutual's Provident Dept. Insurance men handling our contracts can have no competition; our rates are nearly 50% less than that charged for ordinary insurance; our premiums are payable monthly; full, immediate benefits guaranteed; cash surrender fifth year; automatic paid-up and extended insurance after two years. Splendid opportunity for advancement in extending our business. Apply Superintendent, 1615 315 Dearborn-st.

MEN—AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF good character, who can furnish satisfactory references and bond, can secure a exceptionally attractive GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACT, with expense allowance, from the ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 134 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MEN—A FEW GOOD MEN TO WRITE ACCIdent insurance; current expenses guaranteed. Call or address A. D. MORRISON, 514 Western Union Building.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; AN ESTABLISHED wholesale house, largest of kind in Chicago, wants salesman capable of handling trade; liberal salary and unequaled; lucrative position for able, energetic salesman with clear record; salary, expenses, and steady commission; line of goods staple; full particulars. Address F 578, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING, FOR HIGH grade line of fine dry goods and general trade; contract for balance of this year and all of next if sales are satisfactory. American Standard Jewelry Co., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—WESTERN SHIRT SALESMAN for Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan; one with experience and trade; good position in well established shirt house. Address, with ability given a trial. Address K 745, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — TO SELL OUR CUT PRICE X-MAS books; 50c book, 15c; $1 book, 25c; $1.50 book, 50c; $2.50 book, 75c; credit given; freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 501 6th-st., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN — TO SELL HANSEN'S CALCULATOR to bookkeepers and merchants; sells on sight; send 16c for sample and particulars; also wants men to sell to stationers. WILLIAM LEWIS, 1108 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SALESMEN—EITHER SEX, SELL THE MAGIC ball; sells on sight; for young or old greatest parlor entertainer on earth; sells for 15 cents; sample, 2 cents. FEMALE SALESMEN WANTED. Edgar Novelty Co., 53 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—GALVESTON HORROR—THRILLing story of the greatest catastrophe of modern times; Johnstown flood; large book, elegantly illustrated; big profits; quick sales; outfit free. Martin De Garmo Co., 441 Race, Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS; FOR A HIGHgrade proposition; only men of good address and capable of earning big money need apply. W. I. SMITH, 1615 Ashland-blk.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH CITY BUYers of silverware, clocks, and fancy goods; good arrangement for a hustler. Regent Mfg. Co., 245 Jackson-blvd.

SALESMAN—GUN, TACKLE, AND SPORTING goods. Apply SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Desplaines and Fulton-sts.

SALESMAN—HARNESS. EXPERIENCED IN all branches; state salary expected. The Fair.

SALESMAN—RETAIL SHOE; EXPERIENCED; reference. 72 Dearborn-st., Room 401.

SALESMEN—AND AGENTS—IN CHICAGO AND other cities and towns to sell the newest and best patented article in existence, a household ornamental that all merchants and private homes must have them; in use and highly recommended by all leading merchants in Chicago and other cities; great side line. SANTEE, WHITE & CO., 182 and 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — LARGE JOBBING GROCERY house has place two good, capable grocery salesmen with experience in the goods and able to sell the best retail grocery dealers; liberal salary will be paid to the right parties; state experience, age, and reference. Address K 437, Tribune office.

SALESMEN WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR STATE agents handling white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, and neckties; patented and guaranteed goods; our campaign ties are winners; liberal commission; exclusive territory; send stamp for special plan, terms, etc. M. & M. MFG. CO., Springfield, Mass.

ANOTHER ONE OF THOSE PHENOMENAL patents of the Yorty jar grip on the market, the Yorty potato masher; makes potatoes like snow with less labor than heretofore; write for our $10 county right proposition quick or all territory will be gone. Yorty Mfg. Co., 107 Dearborn-st.

GALVESTON HORROR—THE OFFICIAL HISTory; nearly 500 pages, illustrated; agents clean up $10 per day; best terms; freight paid; credit given; books ready; outfit free; good salary paid special agents. H. S. Smith Publishing Co., 334 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—GENTEEL APPEARING, EITHER sex, everywhere; guaranteed monthly compensation weekly introducing meritorious preparations; experience unnecessary; small investment required; investigation solicited. WAYVELL CHAPPED TEA CO., 40-42 River-st., Chicago.

ALL OVER AMERICA, WHO ARE EMPLOYED and have influence or friends, to work on the side at odd hours and sell the cheapest and best legitimate bargains ever on the market; sure winners and will please everybody; big commission. JAS JAY SMITH, 204 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS AND STREET MEN—THE GREATEST campaign novelty of the century; nothing like it ever been on the market; no button, no badge; entirely novel; State agents can make a fortune; sells for 5c. Send 2c stamps for sample and terms. Metropolitan Camera Co., 575 Wells-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 800 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, Lacrosse, Wis.

AGENTS MINT MONEY SELLING WONDERful 5c Yorty jar grip; makes any size jar easy to open; guaranteed to stand over thousand changes possible; just invented; beautiful and practical; every store buys; low priced; 200 per cent profit. Yorty Mfg. Co., 107 Dearborn-st.

A. BEHREND, 397 E. 52d-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TO RESIDENTS in Chicago and good country towns, modern household specialty; practical and useful; sells quick; good profits; agents sell at $3.50 each. 1444 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—NEW GOOD FEET; WITHOUT them they can't get over ground; they can have them every day in year by using Tollstine Foot Ease, 25c box. Tollstine Co., 134 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—TO SELL OUR CUT PRICE X-MAS books; 50c book, 15c; $1 book, 25c; $1.50 book, 50c; $2.50 book, 75c; credit given; freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 501 6th-st., Cincinnati, O.

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$5 TO $15 DAY SELLING "MORELIGHT" GAS sprinklers. Chicago and all over; twice the light half the cost; positively nothing like it; up to 20 every hour; no exaggeration; costs 2c, sells 10c; sample and printed matter 10c, or call 9-10 a. m., 4 to 7 p. m. COSMO-VAN CO.,
1505 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

OUR NEW AND ATTRACTIVE $10 PER COUNty right offer on the best selling household articles presents the most phenomenal opportunity to agents, storekeepers, and mail order houses ever made. Write at once for terms and particulars, applicable alike to U. S. and Canada. Yorty Manufacturing Co., 85, 107 Dearborn-st.

$2,500 A YEAR EASILY MADE BY HUSTLING agents handling white and fancy rubber collars, cuffs, and neckties; patented and guaranteed goods; our campaign ties are winners; liberal commission; exclusive territory; send stamp for special plan, terms, etc. M. & M. MFG. CO., Springfield, Mass.

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1505 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

IT SELLS TO EVERY USER OF BOTTLED milk on sight; the most practical invention in the gasy seller; big profits; exclusive territory while it lasts; sample by mail 15 cents. Detachable Spout Co., 1 Adams-st., Chicago.

BOOK AGENTS BONANZA! NOTHING LIKE it since the Johnstown flood book, which sold in the millions. THE GALVESTON HORROR. Outfit free; no postage. Walker Pub. Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—OUR 20TH CENTURY HOLIDAY books are ready; five books in one sample case; highest commissions; exclusive territory; our $2 outfit free. BOOKS & CO., Naperville, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOLICIT APPLICATIONS for Ideal Sick Benefit and Accident association; Prudential or Industrial insurance men preferred. R. 906, 100 Washington-st.

AGENTS—MAKE AND SELL YOUR OWN goods; Wheaton & Co., New Bedford, Mass., can furnish you a working formula for any article you wish to manufacture; circulars free.

AGENTS—RAWLINS CLENZENE; SELLS AT sight; a necessity in every household; agents make $5 to $6 daily. Call at once.
W. E. GOODMAN & CO., 182 State, R. 46.

$100 WEEKLY MADE HANDLING OUR PORTAble fire escape; price makes it sell. Address, with reference, Chicago Reversible Fire Escape Co., 42 River-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—MEN AND WOMEN FOR BEST SELLing household specialty in the world, sells at sight at every house; no capital required. DEWEY & QUINN CO., 311 Dearborn-st., Room 521.

AGENTS WANTED—TO VISIT HORSE OWNers, city and country; $5 and $10 a day easily made; excellent side line; every horse owner a possible buyer. KNOX MFG. CO., 1 Adams-st., Chicago.

AGENTS MAKE $200 PER MONTH SELLING our novelty machines; will send cut and prices. Foote Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS—OUR CHICAGO HUSTLERS ARE NOT looking for anything better. Call on

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

—MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTM'TS. Will be ready Oct. 10. 812 Prairie-av.

is block from "L" station. RGE, sunny rooms and bath. ED hardwood floors; ED in every detail equal to a ASS private dwelling. E residence style, with ful attractive entrance. renting now may select decorations. day and get your choice. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn. Agent on premises daily.

H. T. DAVIS, 4541 Vincennes-av.

-FLATS—
ichigan-blvd., finest 5 and 6 room apart-
ity; near Board of Trade trains, Alley 63d, State-st., and Indiana-av. carry hot water; mahogany and oak finish, ce and bathrooms, mantel, consols, all trees, refrigerator, medicine case, nge; laundry, and separate storeroom. remises.

-NEW CORNER BUILDING— 4090—CALUMET-AV.—4600 T rooms, finished in ECTED hardwoods; sideboards, ES, and all conveniences E perfect flat. L be ready Nov. 1st. Key on premises. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—TWO- nments, with steam heat, hot and cold ranges, gas fixtures, marble and tile arpeted stairs and halls; to married e. Mr. Marlborough, Calumet-av. & 35th E. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dear-

4721 LANGLEY-AV. ooms ..... $36.00 t, hot water, polished floors, janitor. 35.00

THE PARK, 54TH AND PRAIRIE- 6-room flat; also 2d floor, corner apart- 5 rooms, modern in every particular, remises.

-KENWOOD—4500 LAKE-AV.— steam, hot water, grates, ranges, gas- doors, $30; open. KNIGHT & MAR- Clark-st.

MODERN 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS— KINNEY & ST. ANDREW, 185 Dear- nch office, 402 E. 55th-st. Open eves.

405 43D-ST., NR. GRAND-BLVD., 3 flat; steam heat; $15 to $20. ELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

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FLAT, FURNISHED FOR HOUSE- ith heat, gas, and fuel; 98 360- etc. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

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CORNER STORE, 230 E. 58TH-ST., Washington-av., one of the best ions for dry goods, drug, or gro- an heat, will fit to suit. E. E. MANSON & CO., 171 La Salle-st., or 240 E. 55th-st.

STORE, 163 E. 43D-ST., FOR HAR- hardware or undertaker; 2d store, 2537 Cottage Grove-av., with ellings, $25.

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AVE NEW FACTORY BUILDING; ge new vacant lofts; no better. 158-9 E. Jackson-blvd. See janitor. OWNEY, owner, 132 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW, STRICTLY MOD- ern S. S. cor. 15-flat bldg; rental, $6,100; price $61,000; 20 per cent discount for $10,000 cash pay- ment inside 10 days. Owner, Room 3, 157 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, DETACHED, 681 46th-pl., 250 feet east of Grand-blvd.; lot 50x 125; this is an elegant home; 5 blocks 47th-st. L station; 1½ blocks to 47th-st. electric cars; give possession at once; will sell for $7,500; less than cost to build; snap. H. T. DAVIS, 4541 Vincennes-av.

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FOR SALE—3-STORY BROWN STONE FRONT and brick modern house, 3253 Indiana-av.; cost $4,800; will sell at a sacrifice; make cash offer. ARND & ARND, Attorneys, 99 Randolph-st.

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FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, 4829 FORREST- view-av., lot 30x125; elegant home; will sell less than cost to build; see it; sacrifice snap.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LEASEHOLD, together with four-story and basement brick manufacturing building, 100x100, including power and heating plant; situated on prominent corner of West Side, east of Jefferson, south of Madison, and north of Van Buren-sts.; lease has 85 years to run at low rental; building is modern; lease will be worth double present value inside a few years, and will appreciate greatly from year to year; ex- cellent opportunity for manufacturing business to obtain permanent quarters for small out- lay; or to capitalist to secure a profitable invest- ment; leasehold and building will be sold for half present value for cash, or owners will consider proposition to trade same for good acres or vacant property in Cook County; will be pleased to deal with real estate agents or brokers who can make sale. Address K 836, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THIS GREAT BARGAIN. RADDIN-ST., nr. HOMAN. 20 new others. Call for list. BOSS INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SIX-LIS FEET, NEAR HOYNE-AV. Humboldt Park boulevard; $100; will take smaller as part payment. Call 118 S. Horne-av.

FOR SALE—HERMITAGE-AV., NR. POLK— $1,500 cash; price, $2,250. BOSS INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

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FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER, ON THE LAKE shore, 7, 8, 9, and 10 room brick and frame houses; hardwood finish, sideboard built in, combination electric, gas or electric fixtures, gas grates, and logs, furnaces and hot water heat; cement basement, laundry, storerooms, vaulted cellars, light on all stairs, good lawns, stone sidewalks, paved streets, sewer, water, gas and electric light in and paid for; prices, $4,500, $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, and $8,000; terms easy to suit; rapid transit via Northwestern "L" road. Keys at branch office, Catalpa and Evanston-ave. C. L. COCHRAN, 95 Dear- born-st.

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HANDSOME 2-FLAT BUILDINGS.

Come out and see the finest built two-flat stone front buildings, with steam heat, hot and cold water day and night, elegant tiled bathrooms and mantels, and all the latest improvements; take Metropolitan elevated to Logan square, then walk one block south to Catalpa-pl. Owner on premises all the week and Sunday.

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FOR SALE — THE BEAUTIFUL JAS. DUN- ton property; fruit, shade, and vineyard; 61 acres Arlington Heights, to be sold in 5 and 10 acre tracts, with or without house; small resi- dences, 20 trains, 11c fare; easy terms; best bar- gains offered in year. D. W. MILLER, Owner, 423, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 HANDSOME NEW HOUSES that are homes; you'll buy at the price if you look at them; 5-r. cottage, $1,750; will take you to 52d- av., sta., then walk one block west. T. P. ELLIOTT, 234 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—TWO 5 AND 7 ROOM COTTAGES, stone basement, sewer, block south of Chi- cago-av. CHARLES NORLING, 6723 Erie-st., Austin.

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FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL IOWA FARM, $3,000 house. Two big barns and other buildings; good windmill; well fenced with wire; living water. Have 160 acres adjoining with good buildings and fences. Two miles from railroad, six miles from another. Dairy and corn country; 20 bushels of wheat to the acre this year, 75 bushels corn. Owner seeks milder cli- mate. BURT, 1233 Monadnock Block.

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FOR SALE—$500; 40 ACRES ALLEGAN CO., Mich.; small house, 200 peach trees; about half fish bottom. GILBERT, 180 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—WINTER HOMES SUCH AS ANY- one can afford to own. The land which enough to support you if you want it to. The place is beautiful enough to satisfy anybody. A delightful climate; soil, water, good schools, good drainage, good roads, near railroad. For sale or rent, fur- nished or unfurnished. The location is at the head of the Gulf of Mexico. High, rich, beauti- ful country. If you want one peach and fruit orchard you'll want to buy one. $5 an acre and terms. Costs practically nothing to go and see for yourself. BURT LAND CO., 1233 Monadnock Block.

REAL ESTATE—OTHER CITIES.

FOR SALE—

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. THE LORILLARD VILLA MUST BE SOLD. Frontlet St. George-st., Hypolita, and Cuna-sts., about 1½ acres; villa containing 19 rooms fully fur- nished; last rental $2,500; suitable for private resi- dence or club-house; location warrants improvements for business. To sell immediately $16,000 will be ac- cepted; no exchange; this is a bargain. Pollo 8787. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Bldg., New York.

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WANTED — FOR AN IMMEDIATE PUR- chaser, a ten-room modern houses, south of 40th- st. to exceed $12,000; must be first-class and cheap for cash. Address G N 646, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL FARM ON A SECLUDED lake near Chicago; prefer transportation. For- choice. Inquire, J. R. LAKE, 404 Royal Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR $35,000 cash; Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.; give par- ticulars. Address K 548, Tribune office.

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TO EXCHANGE—THREE LOTS ON MADISON- st. and 40th, and 58 ft. cor. on Armitage; all worth $8,000, clear, for income property, or Lake-st. and Lawndale; will assume small mort- gage. F. HENSCHEL, 484 W. North-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK— Beautiful Edgewater home, barn, and grounds. Owner's business removed to Highland Park affords this opportunity. BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO EXCHANGE—2-FLAT STONE FRONT, near Mozart; price, $4,700; mtg., $2,250; want clear cottage, old improved, or vacant. OSCAR E. TAYLOR, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE SUBURBAN home, all modern, $5,500; mortgage $2,000; want small farm for equity. Address Q N 26, Tribune.

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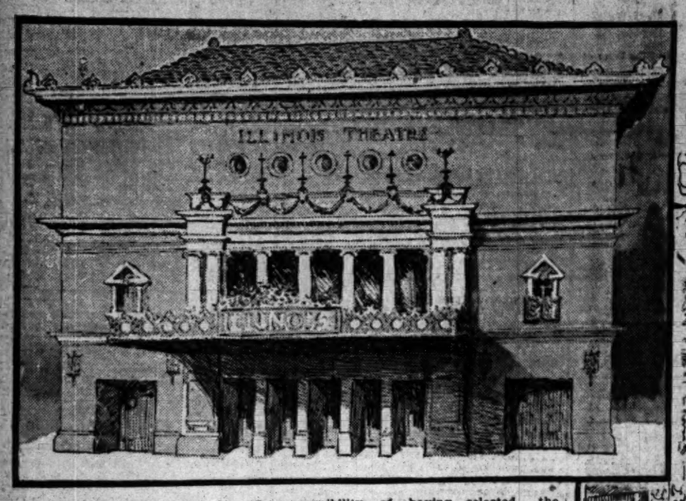
GRAHAM SHORTHAND COLLEGE,

ILLINOIS THEATER TO OPEN MONDAY NIGHT.



When Monday night comes the City of Chicago will have another theater to add to its list. The new Illinois, which then will take its place as an amusement center, has been under construction since the early spring. In the light of the loss of the Columbia Theater it is apt to be regarded as the successor of that playhouse, but in reality the Illinois was definitely projected some months before the Columbia burned. The chief connecting link between the theater that is and the theater that was is the one of management. The Hayman-Davis company, with Will J. Davis as manager, operated the Columbia for many years, and that company is the builder of the Illinois. Were the Columbia now standing it would be under a changed management.

In site the Illinois is removed from all its fellows except the Auditorium and the Studebaker, neither of which could accurately be styled companion places of theatrical entertainment. The situation, however, has much to commend it. A boulevard front is something no other theater in the city can boast. Although east of Wabash avenue, the house stands so near the loop that it is convenient of access from every section of the city.

It is the theater itself, however, and not its surroundings that holds the interest. And it is the exterior that comes first to view. If a traveled foreigner were taken down Jackson boulevard, halted in front of the playhouse, and asked to state what he deemed its most impressive feature he probably would say, "The fact that it is a theater." If he did he would tell a truth. It is a theater, not an office building with a playhouse in the bottom, nor a structure wedged between crowding blocks. It stands by itself, open spaces on either side, and from roof to basement bottom every inch of room is for theater use. Imposing without and attractive within, the handsome, comfortable, and undivided home of an honored and amusing art, the Illinois is one of the best examples of the modern playhouse.

The architectural outline of the theater is on a classic model, but the severity of the style is lightened by the modifications of the French renaissance, though not to the degree that dignity is lessened. The front of the building is of Buena Vista stone, and what of ornamentation it has is given by copper work, used chiefly in electroliers. The canopy, or marquee, forty feet wide, an elaborate structure of metal and glass, does much to relieve the front of monotony. The eaves with their handsomely carved projections also render assistance. The roof is of Spanish tile.

The lobby into which theater-goers will pass is arranged after a French pattern, twin grand stairways leading to and from the balcony. The walls are in rubio marble, inlaid with turquoise blue mosaic. The ceiling is thirty-five feet high, and the sky tints in which it is decorated makes it seem higher. The ticket offices on either side make their presence known only by their windows. The lobby leads to a foyer, which deserves the name, for it has a broad promenade walk the width of the theater. The architecture of the foyer is more Moorish than French, ornate columns abounding and the ceiling having the diversified effect which comes of the crossing of the lines of countless arches. To the left of the foyer is the ladies' parlor, where wraps may be left and from which a direct exit to the street can be made.

It is to the luxurious masculine taste, however, that the theater has made the most concessions. To the right of the stairway is a stairway which leads to the basement. It opens into a low-ceiled room finished in flemish oak and fitted with benches and easy chairs. From this room one may pass into a genuine log cabin, with plaster in the chinks between the logs, and a big fireplace at one end of the only room. It is rumored the room will be titled The Lodge of the Illini; either that or it will be called simply The Cabin. Comfortable chairs are to be found inside the shelter. From the Dutch room, as the flemish finished apartment will be called, one may turn also in the direction of Jackson boulevard, mount a couple of steps, and find one's self in surroundings of newspapers and magazines. This is the library and its chief furniture is a long table and many chairs. Smoking will be permitted in any of the three rooms.

The scheme of decoration in the auditorium is that of the period of Louis XIV. At first glance everything seems submerged in bright crimson. The house could indeed be called the Red Theater, although other colors have been used, and with a harmonious effect which is somewhat surprising. The front of the balconies, the boxes, and the proscenium are in cream, with the decorative detail wrought in gold. The rich decoration probably is kept from being aggressive by the fact that the relief from the red is sought in no other places in the body of the house. Only the shade of the red is varied, lightening as distance from the floor increases.

The upper proscenium arch carries an allegorical painting, a study which represents the spirit of poetry holding "the mirror up to nature." Here also are masks of tragedy and comedy, and a medallion of Shakspeare, with a genius placing a laurel wreath over the portrait. A figure of the youthful god of love is flanked on either side by group studies. That on the right represents drama and art, eight separate figures being included in the group. The left group represents a study of music. The background on the right of the picture is a remembrance of the World's Fair Court of Honor, and on the left is a garden gay with many colored foliage.

The house is fireproof, the only wood used in the entire structure being in the floors. It will seat about 1,400 persons, a less number than could be contained in the Columbia, but a greater number than Powers' will hold. All the seats on the lower floor and in the dress circle level, two on a side; and two large balcony boxes.

The drop curtains are two in number and have about them considerable of novelty. The act curtain, as it will be called, is of silk velour with a French gold fringe border, the only decoration being the coat of arms of the State of Illinois embroidered as a centerpiece. The curtain does not contradict its name, for it drops instead of being drawn to the sides.

It is the asbestos fire curtain that bears the proverbial landscape view. And the declaration is that the view is genuine. At any rate, the descriptive pamphlet which will be distributed on Monday night will say that St. John Lewis got his inspiration from a scene alongside the tracks of an Illinois railroad. A brook, a meadow, and a fringe of trees constitute the scenic trio.

The Indiana poet, James Whitcomb Riley, is the author of the verse—said to be descriptive—which appears under the study. It runs:

O Dreamer of the Days,
Murmurer of roundelays,
Unsung of words or books,
Sing green fields and running brooks.

Miss Julia Marlowe is credited with the responsibility of having selected the quatrain.

The stage which the curtain shields is one of the most interesting parts of the theater. Not so large as the stage of McVicker's, or yet the Grand, it is nevertheless declared to be large enough to care for any production. In dimensions it is forty-six feet deep, seventy feet wide, and eighty-four feet in working height. The floor is in sections, the girders being set in iron sockets from which they can be removed any number at a time. If necessary, the entire stage can be taken out, and by an arrangement of jackscrews the whole of it can be lowered or raised together. Any section may also be given a changed level.

The two "star" dressing-rooms are on the stage, one on either side, but the remaining twenty-four are on the basement level, running on each side of the house from the stage nearly to the line of the foyer in the rear. Those under the stage are single dressing-rooms; the others will accommodate from four to eight persons apiece. Hot and cold running water is found in every room and every arrangement is for convenience. The heating plant is under the alley outside the building.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Entertainments Given to October Brides, Who Are Almost as Numerous as Those of June.

Society events for today:

Miss Marion Smith, 429 North State street, a dance for the Kerfoot-McCollough bridal party.

Miss Dorsey of Washington will be the guest of the Catholic Woman's National league at its first meeting this afternoon in Masonic Temple at 3 o'clock.

Meeting of the Matheon club.

Miss Cornelia Jones, 134 Park avenue, a luncheon for Miss Belle Wygant and her bridal party.

Opening meeting of the Kelso club at Handel Hall.

Yesterday was a day of entertainments for the October brides, almost as numerous as were the brides of June. Mrs. Burke of Waukegan and her sister, Miss Lyon, gave a luncheon for Miss Reeda Kerfoot at the home of Miss Lyon, 381 Superior street. Mrs. Frederick H. Wachsmuth, 7 Groveland Park, gave a brfeakfast for Miss Mamie Genlus, and Miss Fannie Warner, 2040 Indiana avenue, gave a luncheon for Miss Harriet Wheeler. Miss Mary Bell and her bridemaids will be the guests of Miss Chappell, 7 Aldine square, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Edward F. Carry, 5067 Lake avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. F. D. Stout of Dubuque, Ia. Mrs. Gertrude Rose and Mrs. J. E. Goodman received with Mrs. Carry. Afterwards a program of music and recitations was given.

Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers, 370 Ontario street, will give a tea on Nov. 17 to introduce Miss Edith Rogers.

The marriage is announced of Miss Clara Louise Tomblins and Mr. Nathaniel Jackson Scott of New Orleans on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Samuel Clark, 261 Jackson boulevard. Only immediate friends were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left immediately for New Orleans, their future home.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Model Lodging-House for Women will be given at the Woman's club rooms on Monday afternoon, Oct. 29. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson will talk on "Her Passion Play at Oberammergau, and there will be music.

The Chicago Orchestra program study class, under the direction of Miss Anne Shaw Faulkner, will hold its first meeting on Thursday morning, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Frank S. Johnson, 2021 Prairie avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rend and the Misses Rend, 153 Ashland boulevard, are homeward bound on the Lucania.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Willing have returned to 110 Rush street.

Mrs. Walter F. Cobb, 138 Rush street, returned home yesterday. Mrs. Cobb spent the summer with Mrs. W. H. Truesdale at Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. F. P. Knott of New York, who is painting the portrait of Miss Margaret Potter, is the guest of Mrs. Henry W. King of Elmhurst.

Mr. Jesse Spalding yesterday entertained Joseph Jefferson at a luncheon at the Chicago club. With Mr. Jefferson were Mr. Robert T. Lincoln and Mr. James H. Eckels. The friendship between Mr. Spalding and Mr. Jefferson has been of long standing, both always spending their winters at Palm Beach together.

REPORT ON EXTENSION WORK.

American Society for University Teaching Shows Progress Made in Ten Years.

The report of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Philadelphia, just issued, shows that the work of the society, which has completed its tenth year, is steadily increasing in extent and advancing in efficiency.

The Secretary's report shows that during the year sixty-five university extension centers were active and ninety-five courses of lectures were delivered.

The course attendance at lectures was 22,065; at classes, 7,981. The attendance at lectures during the preceding year was 21,973; at classes, 2,416; only sixty centers were active and eighty-nine courses of lectures were delivered. The attendance of 22,065 at lectures is the largest in the ten years' work of the society.

The number of courses for 1899-1900, arranged by States, showing the extent of the society's work geographically, is as follows: Pennsylvania, 38 courses; New York, 33; New Jersey, 20; Maryland, 3; Connecticut, 1; by subjects the division is: History, 32 courses; literature, 29; music and art, 16; ethics and philosophy, 11; economics, political economy, and sociology, 6; science, 1.

The subjects of the principal courses were: "The Cities of Italy and Their Gift to Civilization," "English Writers of the Present Era," "Shakspeare," "Wagner: The Music Drama," "The Divine Comedy of Dante," "Ethical Interpretations of Social Progress," "Great Composers: Romantic Period," "Sociology in English Literature," "The Expansion of England," "Pennsylvania History: Building a Commonwealth," "Political Economy," "Types of Womanhood Studied from Autobiography."

Shocked the Guests.

Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt, the pastor of the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Church of Philadelphia, was recently entertaining President Patton of Princeton, General John B. Gordon, and other eminent men at dinner. The guests were speaking in strong praise of a sermon the minister had just preached, and those who were versed in theology were discussing the doctrinal points he had brought out.

Doctor Hoyt's young son was sitting at the table, and President Patton, turning to him, said:

"My boy, what did you think of your father's sermon? I saw you listening intently to it"; at which praise Mrs. Hoyt smiled cordially, and all listened to hear what sort of a reply the lad would make.

"I guess it was good," said the boy; "but there were three mighty fine places where he could have stopped."—Saturday Evening Post.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter

Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

MONARCHS and Princes of the blood are nowadays to be found haunting the ante-chambers of great financiers and bankers, this being the inverse of what happened in the middle ages when the banker and money lender was compelled to grovel before the throne in mortal terror as to whether its occupant would not cut short the bartering as to the terms of the accommodations by throwing him into jail, by subjecting him to torture, and by confiscating all his worldly possessions.

There are two reasons for this altered attitude. The first is that the ruler has no longer any rights to the property of the bankers in his dominions, whose possessions are safeguarded by the laws of the land, and who can therefore afford to be independent.

The second cause is that owing to the appalling increase of cases of dishonesty among the most trusted officers of royal and imperial households, the annointed of the Lord now consider it necessary to transact their own financial business, even to the extent of cashing their letters of credit in person. And the King of Greece, the King of Belgium, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the Crown Prince of Denmark, in fact, all those rulers and regents who do much traveling abroad, now invariably visit the bankers themselves to present their letters of credit when being in a foreign city they find themselves in need of funds. Their letters of credit, too, are always nowadays made out in their own personal name, and to such an extent is this practice carried that the fact that the money deposited at Vienuna for the Shah's use in the Austrian capital should have reached him from Persia in the form of a letter of credit drawn in favor of one of the dignitaries of his household, instead of in his own name, excited much comment, and remark as to the risk of such a proceeding.

It is doubtful whether the new Marquis of Bute will remain a member of that Roman Catholic Church of which his father was so conspicuous and influential a pillar. For, as Lord Dumfries, this 19-year-old youth has already shown distinct leanings towards that Presbyterian Church to which his grandfather belonged, his inclinations in the matter being strengthened by his admiration for a young girl in humble circumstances and of lowly origin who is herself a strict Presbyterian.

It is reported that the late Lord Bute's malady, ending in his death, was largely brought on by the discovery of the religious views and the infatuation of his eldest son, who was sent off on a long tour abroad in the hope that a change of scene might cure him. I understand that so far the travel has proved inadequate to accomplish the object of the late Lord Bute, and the new Marquis may, therefore, even before he comes of age, more than a year hence, wed the girl who has won his heart, and create just as much of a sensation by abandoning the Roman Catholic Church as his father caused a quarter of a century ago by joining it.

The new Lord Bute will be, when he attains his majority, colossally wealthy, and by reason of his landed possessions will enjoy great political influence. He already becomes as third Marquis of Bute hereditary keeper of Rothesay Castle and of Falkland Palace, as well as hereditary High Sheriff and Coroner of the County of Bute. The young peer, who resembles his mother rather than his portly father, does not share the latter's antiquarian and learned tastes, but is devoted to all kinds of sport.

He has two younger brothers, one Lord Ninian Stuart, who is being educated at Harrow, and another, Lord Colum, who is still under the care of a tutor at home. The now widowed Lady Bute is the daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, and was a beautiful woman. The new Marquis, I may add, is the great-great-grandson of that Lord Bute who, as the favorite of the widowed Princess of Wales who was mother to King George III., obtained through her influence the Prime Ministership of Great Britain, and contributed while holding that office more than any other English statesman to the events which resulted in the revolt of England's colonies in America, and to their transformation into an independent republic as the United States.

There is no doubt that Emperor Francis Joseph is contemplating the idea of governing Austria without the Imperial Parliament. He remarked publicly the other day that if the new Parliament, the general elections for which begin next month, proved as unworkable as the one just dissolved, he would be compelled to take the most serious step of his reign. The Hungarian government has likewise made known the fact that Hungary has resolved to accept a renewal of the customs and revenue compact with the Austrian portion of the dual Emptre without the consent of the Austrian Parliament, but merely with the sanction of Francis Joseph himself. The situation therefore in Austria may lend itself to almost any surprise, and, as Dr. Lueger, the Burgomaster of Vienna and the leader of the Christian Socialist party, puts it, there is no Austrian politician who has any idea whatsoever of what will happen in Austria in the near future.

The death has just taken place at Paris of the Comte d'Oibreuse, member of the Union and of other exclusive clubs, where he was known as "the little cousin of the Queen," the sovereign in question being the Queen of England. While many people look upon this as a joke it is perfectly true that the Queen and himself were descended from a common ancestor—namely: Alexander Seigneur d'Oibreuse, one of whose daughters, Eleanor, married in 1664 the German Duke of Brunswick Zell, whose daughter, Sophia Dorothea of Brunswick Zell, was the consort of King George I. of Hanover and Great Britain. The Comte, who has just died without issue, was the last lineal descendant in the male line of that Alexander Seigneur of Oibreuse who was the grandfather of Queen Sophia Dorothea of Great Britain and Hanover.

HELEN KELLER IN COLLEGE

BLIND, DUMB, AND DEAF GIRL NOW STUDYING AT RADCLIFFE.

Passes Her Examination with Honors, Although She Had Many Obstacles to Overcome During Her Years of Preparation—At Home in the Foreign Languages — Work in Translation Brilliant — Enjoys the Plays of Shakspeare—Is Apt in Quotations.

[FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.]

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6.—The first week of college life is always fraught with the keenest interest for a girl who has studied hard and looked forward eagerly to the beginning of her academic training. Yet of all the young women who during the last ten days have felt more than the ordinary degree of exultation over examinations happily passed and student prospects invitingly present there is probably none in all the world who rejoices more and with greater reason than Helen Keller, the gifted blind, deaf and dumb girl, who is at last a Radcliffe girl.

"So you study at Radcliffe?" This, in the tense tones which those who know Miss Keller always recognize as reflecting deep emotion on her part, has been for some four years now her first remark upon meeting one of the girls from the college of her choice. Never has she faltered from her decision to go to Radcliffe.

Tremendous obstacles have been overcome by her in preparing herself to pass the Harvard examinations, which alone admit to the privileges of the girls' college at Cambridge. Intellectually Helen Keller is even now but 13 years old. For she was 7 before she was taught anything at all, before even the slightest ray of mental light was permitted to penetrate to her stifled brain. That the brain must have been stifled has since been shown, for perhaps no other child that the world has ever known has assimilated with anything like the avidity of this one the lessons careful teachers have been able to give.

It was under the instruction of Arthur Gilman, for many years the treasurer of Radcliffe College, that the bulk of Miss Keller's preparation was accomplished. When Mr. Gilman was approached some five or so years ago by Miss Sullivan, Helen's teacher, in regard to the education of her young charge, he felt a natural hesitancy in undertaking what seemed to be an almost hopeless task, but Miss Sullivan urged the matter strenuously and successfully, and the work was begun.

After becoming familiar with what his pupil had already done, Mr. Gilman saw his way clear to all the examinations except that in experimental physics. And this obstacle was got over by the substitution of its alternatives, text book physics and astronomy. In the pursuit of the former subject Miss Keller's delicate touch stood her in excellent stead. When she first met the word mercury, for instance, and was taken to the laboratory "to have a look" at it, she took some in her hand, and readily enough understood that the stuff had been well named quicksilver. When some was spilled on the floor and she tried to pick it up she found it extremely elusive. Then she weighed a bottleful with almost absolutely accurate results. As for astronomy, when provided with a planetarium upon which she could feel the position of the heavenly bodies this presented almost no difficulties.

Geometry and Algebra Hard.

Geometry and algebra were naturally rather hard for a girl who had only her sense of touch to help her, but by patience and the employment of several ingenious instruments these subjects, too, were mastered. In the matter of foreign languages Helen was quite at home. She possesses a wonderful memory as well as the philological kind of mind. All languages are a joy to her, and since she learned to speak English by placing her fingers upon the lips of her instructor she could, of course, learn the oral part of any other language in precisely the same way. For the rest—grammar, composition, and so on—the raised letter books and her wonderful memory supplied everything needed.

Miss Keller's grasp of English and her aptness in the matter of literary allusions is nothing short of wonderful. Her work in translation is invariably brilliant and always presents a clear and forceful picture of whatever scene is being described. In class she used to interrupt when an unpleasant translation was offered, and when vulgar or revolting things were touched upon her fine nature would almost involuntarily cry out against it. On one occasion, when the text referred to the devil, she objected strenuously, saying it was bad enough to have such a creature in existence without referring to him in literature.

During her English preparation Miss Keller enjoyed extremely the plays of Shakspeare and the essays of Burke. Her delicious sense of humor was shown when, in reading that Burke said "Parliament has disarmed Wales by statute and now proposes to disarm America by an instruction," she quietly remarked: "Rather polite, was it not?" When Mr. Gilman explained to her the meaning of chicane and showed her the trick of it by which the New-Englanders nullified an act of Parliament, Helen exclaimed: "That was the way in which the case was decided in 'The Merchant of Venice.' It was a legal quibble that Bellario taught Portia!" From these and other incidents Mr. Gilman was early led to conclude that Helen Keller has the logical mind, even if all other women are held to lack it.

Apt at Quotations.

Years ago the child was apt at quotations. On one occasion, when she visited a girls' school near Boston, she filled with astonishment all who saw her by the quickness with which she would fit to an object some of the little poetry she then knew. Two heads of Nero, one representing him as a child and the other as an Emperor, were examined by her on this occasion and she expressed great wonder that "such a sweet and innocent child" could develop into the wicked man she knew Nero to have been. From the lips of the man's face she quickly read the dominant characteristic of pride. Venus was joyfully recognized, and a head of Zeus suggested at once a vivacious recitation of these Homeric lines relating to Athena: "She sprang of a sudden from out the immortal head, whirling her pointed lance; huge Olympus was shaken to its base under the weight of the gray-eyed goddess, and all around the earth groaned terribly." Helen was only 11 when this visit took place and 11, be it remembered, means 4 years old intellectually—since the child was 7 before she was even taught how to use her sense of touch.

A girl with a mind like that could do anything. After reading an authenticated incident like this of the school visit one ceases to wonder that Helen Keller entered Radcliffe with flying colors, passed in advanced Latin with credit, and in advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her star subject with the "B" that means an honor. The examination papers were given her in the Braille raised point system and the answers she wrote upon a typewriter, in the use of which she is an expert. Her teachers say that while at snap questions she has no more aptitude than the majority of her fellow-students, when she has time enough she greatly outstrips them in the quality of her work.

Upon history she will write bookfuls and she has to be stopped in her dissertations upon Pericles or Cicero. Besides passing in all the required subjects, Miss Keller has entered Radcliffe with a course or two to the good. Freshman English and advanced French were "anticipated" or taken in advance by her.

Ambitious Course in French.

Of the subjects which this remarkable girl is now studying perhaps that most difficult for her to receive is the course called French 2a in Harvard and Radcliffe. It deals with prose and poetry of La Fontaine, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Alfred de Musset, and Taine. This is a full course and has three hours a week of recitation work. At the lectures Helen is invariably accompanied by Miss Sullivan, who sits close beside her and gives her in the manual language whatever the instructor may be saying.

She has the most indomitable enthusiasm for study, and though she is not at all conceited she thinks, not unreasonably, as has been proved, that she can do almost anything. Much of her intellectual power her teachers feel may be directly attributed to her long and honorable line of ancestors. For the blood of the old Boston Adamses, as well as that of Governor Spottswood and many Southern gentlemen of parts, has come down to Helen Keller.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY
McSHANE'S MOTHER

When I look back and think of her
My very heart-strings seem to stir;
How kind, how fair she was—how good
I cannot tell you. If I could
You, too, would love her!
—Adelaide Proctor.

MOTHER! Where did you get her?"

Maurice McShane was looking after the elfish little old creature hobbling from the room.

"She was poor—and homeless. She wanted work badly. So I told her she might stay."

"Stay! What earthly use will she be to you? Old? She's a feminine Methuselah! And stupid——"

"Deaf, dear!" Mrs. McShane corrected gently. "I think it is a common mistake to consider one stupid who is only so unfortunate as to be deaf."

"Well, there are grades of deafness. You'll have to buy a megaphone to give her orders. And ugly—phew! She looks like a galvanized corpse. Mother, you are too soft-hearted!"

"Every one," smiling back at the handsome young face opposite her, "can't be beautiful, dear!"

He took his coffee from her hand. "Like my mother!" he said.

"O, you flatterer!" she cried, but a girl might envy the soft rose-bloom in her cheek, which deepened at sound of her son's praise.

"Simple truth," he declared, and looked at her admiringly.

McShane was proud of his mother. Her graceful figure, her sweet repose of manner, the quiet adequacy which she brought to the discharge of daily duties, her gentle consideration, her unaffected courtesy, possessed for him unfailing charm. He liked to think that she came naturally by her perfect self-poise—her air of exquisite distinction. Could she not trace her family back to the days when Henry II. granted Arra to Theobald Fitzwalter after the Saxon invasion? And those fair hands of her always brought to mind Meredith's description of those of Lucile de Nevers":

A hand,
White, delicate, dimpled, warm, languid and bland!

She had kept her youth wonderfully. The dark brown hair was still abundant and glossy. Her complexion was clear pink and white. Her teeth were perfect. Maurice thought looking at her that he had never seen eyes brighter nor more sympathetic. Sympathetic! That was the trouble. She was too sympathetic.

"Mother mine," he said, "you will have to make a fight against the divine impulse of compassion. This house is becoming the refuge for all unhappy creatures—brute and human. Those dogs——"

"The poor things!" she cried, laughing. She had heard about the dogs before. "One could not stone them away. The first had a broken leg. The second was famishing."

"Maybe. Anyhow, they've adopted us. Then there are the stray cats whose preference for our residence enriches the milkman. Then, the eyes-eyed orphan——"

"Maurice! You must not speak so of the poor child. No one else was willing to take her——"

"And now this deaf old hag! Well, willful woman will have her way!" He rose and sauntered to her side. "How I wish," he said, bending to kiss her good-by, "that you were out of mourning! I want to take you around with me to the theaters and clubs. Every one will suppose you are my sister. You're always being taken for my sister, you know. There are some men I want to introduce to you—Stanley Richmond for one. Not that one may steal you from me!"

It was his boyish jest to be jealous of attentions paid his pretty mother.

"I shall not marry again," she said, smiling up at him. "You have no engagement for this evening? You will be home to dinner?"

"At 6 sharp. But I hope I shall find no more delightful additions to our household on my return!"

He laughed, blew her an airy kiss, and was gone. She sat gazing at the closed door—that tender smile still upon her face.

"My dear—dear boy!" she whispered.

They were close to each other—those two. The similarity of their tastes, the congeniality of their preferences, their years of intimate companionship—for she had never sent him away from her to school—had kept their affection for each other fresh, fragrant, and spontaneous. To those who had urged her to send her son among strangers she had replied much in the vein of the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." For it was he who wrote: "Let the father or the mother think long before they send away their boy—before they break the home ties that make a web of infinite fineness and soft silken meshes around his heart. . . . the sobs with which the adieux are said are sobs that may come back in the after years strong and steady and terrible!" Then their mutual keen sense of humor had added to the pleasure each found in the society of the other. So that it was with a shrinking at her heart for which she chided herself that of late McShane's mother heard frequent mention of one girl's name, noticed the eagerness with which certain invitations were accepted, and observed the dreaminess which came into her lad's eyes when shielded by unread paper or book.

One day he blurted his confession out in impetuous boyish fashion. She was young—of course. And beautiful—the loveliest girl in Chicago! Cultured, sweet, adorable—but alas, wealthy! So he might not speak yet—at least not until he had proved the stuff that was in him. So he talked on and on as only a young fellow in love will talk. For a girl keeps her secret deep hidden.

Neither paid any attention to the deaf old woman who was moving around the room, setting it in order. However, that happened to be one of her "good days," as she called those in which her hearing seemed less obstructed than usual. And a part of the conversation penetrated her consciousness.

"That's Lelia's address," concluded the young fellow, springing up. "You will call on her and her mother, won't you?"

"Of course, dear—if you wish."

"You're a darling!" he decided, and straightway flung off to take Leila to a studio tea. When he had left her at the door of her mother's home in the amber light of the autumn afternoon, he turned down the street, walked a block, and bumped into Jack Hall, an artist friend of his.

"Well met!" cried the latter. "Come with me. I'm going down to the Kankakee marshes to do some sketches for a magazine. It's a special order—good pay. Come along. It may be you can do some verses to go with the sketches. Don't say no! The trip will take the city smoke out of your lungs. You can wire your folks, can't you?"

"I suppose so, but——"

"We'll only be gone a day or two. Hallo, here's Harvey! How's this for luck? Harvey, you live next door to McShane's. Just drop in tonight, will you, and tell his mother that he has gone off on a brief sketching trip with me. Tell her I'll take good care of him. She trusts me, you know. I'll bring him back all right. There' that's settled. Thanks."

Now, it happened that the same afternoon a maid servant of the Mr. Harvey mentioned had cleaned a gown with gasoline. This gown she hung on the back of a chair near the gas range. When she lighted the range to prepare supper the gown ignited. So did the maid servant. The scene upon which Mr. Harvey returned was naturally an exciting one. So exciting, indeed, that it quite banished from his recollection the message he had promised to deliver to McShane's mother.

Mrs. McShane delayed dinner until it was unetable. Stealing into Maurice's room at midnight to see if all was well, after the fashion of mothers, she was alarmed at finding him still absent. She lay sleepless until dawn, listening for his step. She came down to breakfast, all her pretty rosy bloom washed away by insomnia.

"I'm so worried, Rhoda," she said to a friend who chanced in. "Maurice did not come home last night. He never before failed to send me word of any change of plans. I am ill with anxiety. If he is not back by luncheon I shall send to inquire at the office of the paper and the Press club. It is just possible Miss Ware of Prairie avenue——What is it, Debora?"

For the deaf old woman had paused before her, and was intently watching the lips of the speaker.

"Nothing, ma'am, nothing!" She rattled off an apology in queer foreign patois.

Leila Ware and her mother were lunching together in their South Side home when a servant appeared.

"There's a person," he said, who insists upon seeing you. He hesitated. "She is excited, and is saying something about Mr. McShane——"

"O, it must be that Mrs. McShane has called, mother!" cried the girl, rising. "Maurice said yesterday that she intended calling at once. Ask her into the drawing-room, Peters, and——"

"McShane!" squealed a voice, "McShane!" A bent, brown, toothless, skinny little creature, darted past the servant—confronted mother and daughter. They looked in astonishment at the witchlike woman. Her dress was of dingy black. A torn veil was stretched over her long red nose. Her fingers were out of her gloves. She brandished a battered umbrella. "His mother!" she cried—"Mr. McShane—his mother!"

A slow, painful color crept to Leila Ware's white brow. Maurice had seemed such a perfect gentleman—of such good blood and breeding!

"Mamma, she says she is Mr. McShane's mother." She went up to her—gently took the umbrella from her, led her to the table. "Be seated," she urged, although her heart was hot with mortification. "Mamma, will you give Mrs. McShane some tea?"

The old woman burst into a torrent of jargon in which the words "gone," "sick," "worried," were alone intelligible.

"Where he gone?" queried the extraordinary guest in shrill conclusion. "Where Maurice gone?"

"We have not seen him since yesterday, Mrs. ——"

"Eh?" She curved her hand over her ear. "Talk loud. I no hear!"

When the ladies had several times repeated in the highest pitch of voice they could assume that they knew nothing of the whereabouts of Mr. McShane, she seemed finally to understand that her errand was fruitless. She bounced up with a shriek of disappointment. She regained possession of her umbrella.

"Tell him come home!" she commanded fiercely. "His mother say come home!"

Then she was gone—running with bent body like a hunter dog that scents game.

Mrs. Ware looked wildly at her daughter.

"His mother!" sobbed the girl. "It isn't possible! It isn't in nature! There must be some mistake."

And she took herself off to her room in a passion of despair—and cried. There really was nothing else to do.

Meanwhile at the newspaper office and at the Press club the deaf little woman was causing amused discussion. Of course not every one misunderstood her identity. Perhaps of those who did not Stanley Richmond was the most perplexed. A retired lawyer with literary leanings, he had listened to many a rhapsody from Maurice McShane on the subject of his lovely mother. So when in the course of her faithful peregrinations he met with the strange little creature who was making such vigorous search for his boy friend, he was temporarily disconcerted, but not deceived. He insisted on taking her home. On the way he tried to evolve some reason from her spasmodic speech.

It was Mrs. McShane herself who opened the door to them—Mrs. McShane in a dusty, soundless gown, with a filmy fichu crossed on her bosom and a handful of yellow autumnal blooms at her trim waist.

"Debora—where have you been? You went to look for Mr. Maurice—O, Debora! You should not have done that. You were where? He will be scandalized! He'll tell—almost well. And you went to the clubs—and the newspaper office—and to Miss Ware's! Why—because I was worried? You meant well, but——"

The little foreigner flashed by her—disappeared.

"How good of you to bring my poor maid home!" Mrs. McShane's blue eyes were looking gratefully at the bearded gentleman on the threshold. "She is slightly deranged, I fear, but faithful and affectionate. She knew I was worried about my son, and she did her best——"

"Her best!" groaned a voice from the parlor. "Mother, I should have staid several days with Jack Hall if it had not been for this beastly neuralgia. By that time she would have interviewed every acquaintance I have in the city! I told you your sin would find you out! Adopting homeless foreign females through charity——"

They heard him grumbling as he came across the hall. "Why, hallo, Richmond!" he cried heartily. "Where did you drop from?"

And when Stanley Richmond found himself seated in the cozy little library before a jolly grate fire, a handsome woman at one side of the table and a boisterous boy at the other, with the prospect of a delightful dinner in immediate prospect, he vowed gratitude to the quaint little creature who had been the means of bringing him to such a charming haven.

"Just as soon as the neuralgia started up I knew I could not stand it down in those deadly marshes," Maurice explained. "So I turned around and came home. Good thing I did, too. The mater was sure I had been kidnapped. Besides, I had promised Della—Mother!" He leaped erect as the thought struck him. "Deaf speaks such ghastly English—is it possible—do you suppose that any where they may have fancied she was——"

"Your mother?" laughed Mrs. McShane. "It's possible."

Stanley Richmond covered his square chin and silvery mustache with one firm, sinewy hand.

"As soon as dinner is over—if you'll excuse me, Richmond——"

"Go, dear!" she said.

He went.

What Stanley Richmond said the day the young couple were married is not a matter of public record. Anyhow, he said it while the band was playing "Love's Young Dream." And those invited declared Mc-Shane's mother quite rivaled the bride in grace and beauty. But just what she replied to Richmond——. Well, the only thing one may positively declare is that poor, little, old, crooked, deaf Debora has a home for life with the Richmonds!

TALKS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

Prof. T. B. Veblen, University of Chicago, Returns from Vacation Spent Among New Mexican Tribes.

Professor T. B. Veblen of the University of Chicago and author of "The Leisure Class," has returned from New Mexico, where he has been spending his vacation in observing the Pueblo Indians. He says the people are quiet and industrious, tilling the soil, which is held in common, and governing themselves in a careless way. The tribes are divided into groups, averaging 100 to a group, and these all live in villages. The houses are large, there being only four or five houses in each village. During the summer months the Indians scatter among the fields, where they work and live till winter comes, when they return to the villages.

"They are governed by two chiefs," says Professor Veblen. "One of these is called the war chief, and in time of peace his chief duty is to take charge of the hunting and act as leader. The other has charge of the land, deciding how it shall be apportioned, when the seed shall be sown, and settles disputes among the people.

"Some of the tribes are increasing, but others are slowly becoming extinct. The mixture of civilization and barbarism found among them produces ludicrous effects at times. This is specially the case in reference to dress. A common costume found among the men is blue overalls, sweater, rough factory shoes, necklaces of beads with Catholic symbols, feathers or silk hat, and the inevitable blanket. This combination does not mix so well with dirt as the regular Indian dress and the effect is far from edifying."

MRS. ROUNDS IS RE-ELECTED.

Illinois Women's Christian Temperance Union Honors Its President for the Fifteenth Consecutive Time.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Louisa S. Rounds of Chicago was again elected President of the Illinois Women's Christian Temperance union, this being the fifteenth consecutive time she has been honored with this position.

Mrs. Rounds refused the nomination at first, but such pressure was brought to bear that she accepted.

The other officers elected are: Mrs. Lucy B. Tyng of Peoria, Vice President; Mrs. Mary E. Hopper of Chicago, Corresponding Secretafy; Mrs. Jennie Just, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Anna H. Reed, Acting Treasurer. The convention adjourned.

Essential Point.

"I suppose you have to take care to be absolutely accurate in your calculations," said the man who was watching the statistician work.

"No," answered the man of mathematics. "These figures are for campaign purposes. What is expected of me is to be convincingly inaccurate."—Washington Post.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

NEW SHOES FOR THE HOMELESS

Chicago Orphan Asylum Celebrates Its Fifty-first Anniversary and Distributes Annual Supply of Footgear.

Two hundred and fifty children were each given a pair of shoes yesterday at the Chicago Orphan Asylum, 5120 South Park avenue. The occasion was "Shoe day" at the institution, and at the same time the fifty-first anniversary, the two being observed in conjunction. The day was one of festivities for the children. There was open house for the public, and the visitors were entertained by a program of exercises given by the children. Short addresses were also made by the Rev. Charles E. Cheney and Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Board of Trustees.

Twenty-three years ago Mancell Talcott gave a fund to the institution, the interest of which now supplies every one of the children with a new pair of shoes each year. The visitors, before the program, were shown through the institution, the greatest center of interest proving to be the cottage of infants, where there are seventeen children from 7 months to 4 years old. Home life in the institution is strongly emphasized.

"The only trouble I have to find with it," said Edward B. Butler, a member of the Board of Trustees, "is that the children cry too hard when they have to leave and always want to come back."

At present there are at the asylum three girls, from 11 to 14 years old, and eleven boys, from 6 to 15 years old, for whom the institution is seeking homes.